

TOILET PAPER  
Regular 10c Line,  
4 for 25 Cents.  
LAWRASON & CO.

# THE NAPAN

Vol. XLV] No 15 -E. J. POLLARD, Editor and Proprietor.

NAPANEE, ONT., CANADA

NAPANEE

## Madill Bros

NAPANEE

## Saturday The Formal Debut Of General Dry Goods, Carpets And House-furnishings.

We cordially invite you to visit on Saturday, our opening display, however critical you may be, we are certain this exposition of the leading and the most appropriate styles in everything pertaining to fashion fable, will meet with your enthusiastic approval. We beg to announce that our Stocks, though immensely large they be, exclusiveness is the Key note, positively having exclusive right (in Napanee) to each and every Design and Style we buy, we can assure you, that you are getting something different from others and all quantities are limited.

**7.30 p.m. Will See The Real Display.**

### THE MOST FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS, SILKS AND TRIMMINGS

|  |   |   |
|--|---|---|
| <p>Soelienues,<br/>Jrepe de Clines,<br/>Voiles,<br/>Henriettas,<br/>Poplins,<br/>Mohair Lustres.</p> | <p>Silk and Wool, and<br/>Wool Tweeds,<br/>Over Check Cravenettes,<br/>Wool Tricot<br/>Over Checked Mohairs</p> | <p>WAIST SILKS—In the most Formal Colorings,<br/>Designs and Weaves.<br/><br/>DRESS SILKS—In exclusive patterns, each and every<br/>one decided.<br/><br/>TRIMMINGS—The complete range is one of elegance,<br/>Guimps, Braids, Insertions, Appliques, Over Laces<br/>and Insertions, Sequin Allovers, Appliques, etc.</p> |
|--|---|---|

In above materials are all the leading Shades.

**INTERIOR DISPLAY COMPLETED AT 7.30 P. M.**

### BELTS! BELTS! BELTS!

Only in all White Linen Eyelet Embroidered 3 distinct patterns assorted sizes, this is som thing new in Belts. Special for Saturday evening at 8 p. m. **22c each**  
SEE WINDOW.

### An Exceptional Display.

**Saturday Morning Sale  
at 10 a.m.**

5 Dozen Only Ladies' Belt Hose Supporters, rubber grip assorted colors, worth 25c, regular, Special Opening Day **17c pair**

**TOWN COUNCIL.**

Council Chamber,  
Napanee, March, 19th, 1906

Council met in regular session Mayor Lowry presiding.

Present, Councillors Simpson, Williams, Graham, Kimmerly, Meng.

Minutes of previous meeting were read and adopted.

On motion Mr. Gibbard was heard in reference to a House of Industry, commending the action of the Council already taken and suggesting further action by the churches and others to bring pressure to bear on the authorities to have a House of Industry erected. Mr. Gibbard suggested the appointment of a committee of the Council to meet a committee of the churches and citizens to obtain statistics and information to lay before the Government.

Mr. Kenney was heard in reference to taxes on land sold by him to Mr. McCallum, on which both parties were assessed.

On motion Mr. Jas. Roblin was heard in reference to an order for rubber boots placed with Wilson Bros. at \$4 per pair, though the J. J. Haines store offered the rubber boots of same quality at \$3.75, though under a different name.

Mr. Kimmerly explained that in the judgement of the committee the boots purchased were slightly heavier than the (boots offered by the J. J. Haines Store).

Councillor Meng informed the Council that the new rubber coats purchased for the firemen were unsatisfactory.

**COMMUNICATIONS.**

From Underwriters' Association referring to report of Underwriters in reference to fire fighting appliances of the town recommending additional hydrants, hose, &c. Laid on the table.

From Alexander Bruce in reference to debentures, confirming form of debenture already submitted and that the debentures will be purchased as soon as the private bill has been signed.

From J. S. Fullerton, Toronto. Referred to Clerk to get further information.

From Canadian Rubber Co. re purchase of Fire Hose. Fyled.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.**

The Finance Committee reported the Auditor's Report correct. On motion the report was adopted.

The Finance Committee reported in reference to account of Mr. W. F. Hall, 84 cts. On motion the report was adopted.

The Chairman of the Fire Water and Light Committee reported that the gong had been placed in the Fire chief's residence, also that the town's private bill has had its second reading in the house.

The chairman of the Poor and Sanitary Committee reported that he had a largely signed petition in favour of the House of Industry.

The Printing and by-laws committee reported in reference to a complaint of a butcher that grocery stores were selling fresh meat. The chairman reported that he could not find any fresh meat sold in any grocery store in town. On motion the report was adopted and the treasurer instructed to collect all butcher's Licenses.

All the members of the council ex-

5 Dozen Only Ladies' Belt Hose Supporters, rubber grip assorted colors, worth 25c. regular, Special Opening Day .....  
**YOU ARE INVITED.**

**17c pair**

## LACE CURTAIN SPECIAL, SATURDAY MORNING AT 10 A. M.

35 pair White Lace Curtains exception designs, Size 56 inches x 3 1/2 yards long, these we consider are extra Special..... **98c pr.**  
**SEE OUR WINDOWS.**

### READY-TO-WEAR SECTION AT OPENING TIME.

Larger assortment than ever, selling more than ever, every woman is interested in such a splendid stock, as we are showing. The display will meet every wish fully. Your attention being called to the Smart Tailored Dress Skirts and Jackets also Slik and Embroidered Waists and Silk Underskirts.

### WASH GOODS SECTION AT OPENING TIME.

Words fail to describe the immensity of this the most Spring and Summer like section, avail yourself of the opportunity of visiting us on Saturday evening.

### SMALLWEARS AT OPENING TIME

A glimpse at this counter, will convince you that the latest and newest only are available.

## Special Music On Saturday Night.

### CARPETS AND HOUSE-FURNISHINGS AT OPENING TIME.

Saturday evening will see one of the finest and most modern selections of High Grade Carpets, House-furnishings and Draperies in this section, everything will be complete at 7.30.

**Don't Fail To See This Artistic Display.**

### SPECIAL MUSIC FOR SATURDAY EVENING.

During the entire evening a grand musical programme will be produced on a Pianauto, this being a special attraction, we invite you to this, the opening.

# MADILL BROS.

### S. CASEY DENISON,

Will be pleased to have your trade in

Groceries, Provisions,  
Flour, Feed, Salt, Straw,  
Pressed Hay, Etc.  
PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT.

### THE - DOMINION - BANK

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP \$3,000,000

RESERVE FUND AND UNDIVIDED

PROFITS - - - - - \$3,722,000

TOTAL ASSETS - - - - - \$39,000,000

### Savings Bank Department

Interest paid on deposits of One Dollar and upwards, and compounded half yearly.  
Interest allowed on

### Cheese Factory Accounts

Advances made on Farmers' Sale Notes, Drafts and Letters of Credit issued upon all parts of the world.

### DUDLEY L. HILL,

Acting Manager, Napanee Branch.

### ATTEND THE BEST.

Ambitious young men and women who are contemplating a Commercial Education in Shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, etc., or Civil Service course, will find the

**Frontenac Business College**

Kingston, Ontario,

the best equipped and most up-to-date business training institution in Eastern Ontario.

Students may enter at any time, and all graduates are assisted to good paying situations. Write for catalog and rates.

W. H. SHAW. T. N. STOCKDALE,  
President. Principal.

Just In.

Fresh maple syrup 30c qt, maple sugar, 10c a cake also table syrup in all size pails from 10c up

GREY LION GROCERY.

**FOR SALE—BRICK HOUSE AND**  
Lot, in desirable locality on Bridge street also several good building lots. Apply to S. GIBSON.

**WANTED—A reliable agent for Napanee and surrounding country.** Good pay weekly, exclusive territory. Sample case, or outfit free. Our terms are the best in the business. We need a man of good character and ability during fall and winter months. Over 600 acres—The choicest and most extensive list of stock in Canada, including fruit and ornamental stock, small fruits, and seed potatoes. Fast selling specialties offered for the first time. Write for terms now to

THE PELHAM NURSERY CO.,

34 Toronto Ont

**WANTED,** by Chicago wholesale house, special representative (man or woman) for each province in Canada. Salary \$20.00 and expenses paid weekly. Expense money advanced. Business successful, position permanent. No investment required. Previous experience not essential to engaging.

Address Manager, 132 Lake Street.  
Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

### TO LET

That very desirable property in Salem, consisting of four acres of the choicest garden land, underdrained, with excellent frame house, drive house, barn, stables, henhouse and smokehouse. For further particulars enquire of

FRANK H. PELRY.

Will rent house separately, if desired.

### FARM FOR SALE.

Owing to the wish of the owner to move west that desirable farm comprising parts of lots 11 and 12 in the 7th, co cession of the Western Addition of the Township of Kingston, known as the

NELSON WALKER FARM, containing 55 acres more or less, and situated three miles East of Wilton on Mud Lake, is now offered for sale. Good buildings—possession March 1st, 1906. Owner values farm at \$31,000.00, but will sell at \$28,000.00,—\$1,000.00 cash and Mortgage at 5 per cent.

Apply to Frank Martin, Wilton, P. O., or to Harvey Warner, Napanee, Wilton, January 24th., 1906.

Heating and Sanitary Plumbing.  
MADOLE & WILSON.

in town. On motion the report was adopted and the treasurer instructed to collect all butcher's Licenses.

All the members of the council expressed their views in reference to the House of Industry matter, all being in favor of pushing the matter as strongly as possible.

Councillor Kimmerly moved, seconded by Councillor Williams that Councillor Graham and Ming with the Mayor be a committee to meet the Committees appointed by the Churches and Board of Trade.

On motion the Committee were given power to send one or more of a deputation to Toronto in reference to the House of Industry.

On motion the collector was given two more weeks to return his roll.

The council passed a resolution disapproving of the form of the County Roads by-law as placed before the Government for ratification.

On motion the Auditor's Report was ordered published in the newspapers.

On motion the Town Property Committee were instructed to renovate the offices in the hall.

### ACCOUNTS.

John Lowry, expenses Toronto \$10.75  
H. Warner Park committee, \$2.00; M. S. Madole, wood for poor \$2.50; M. S. Madole, town property account \$8.50  
G. T. R. rent of land for scales, \$2.50; Wilson Bros., 7 pair boots \$28.00; S. W. Pringle rent Wickham house \$2.00; M. P. Graham, fire coats \$11.00; C. W. Mack, rubber stamp, 84c; W. S. Herrington, account law costs in Knight vs. Napanee and Cartwright vs. Napanee, \$150.00; Bell Telephone Co 25c.

Above accounts were on motion ordered paid.

New Century, Sunlight and Handy Washers, sold on approval.

MADOLE & WILSON.

That New Dye called "Dyola" is sold at WALLACE'S RED CROSS DRUG STORE 3 packages for 25 cents also Diamond Dyes, Turkish, Standard or Rex all same price.

Nickle plated tea and coffee pots, trays &c. at MADOLE & WILSON.

### ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

Hearing of the intended removal from our midst, of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Keech, their friends and neighbors to the number of about thirty took them by surprise on Wednesday evening 14th inst. when the following address and presentation was made by Frank H. VanVlack.

To Mr. and Mrs. Keech and Family: We, your friends and neighbors, have assembled here to-night before your departure to extend to you our sincere love and best wishes.

We regret that you are leaving us, and we feel that we could not allow you to go without expressing in some manner the esteem in which you are all held, and we beg you to accept this rocker as a memento of the many pleasant evenings we have spent together, and we trust that you all may be guided through the journey of life by Him who doeth all things well.

Signed on behalf of the neighbors and friends.

H. W. SAGER.  
R. E. MCCAUL.  
WILL HUDSON.

### MODERN DISPENSING.

Modern up-to-date dispensing calls for a thorough knowledge of the drug trade, drugs of the best quality, and the proper facilities for insuring accurate and quick work. Our arrangements are perfect for dispensing work and our prices right in every case.

### A POPULAR MEDICINE.

Paine's Celery Compound is giving marvellous results to sick people. The wonderful cures wrought have made Paine's Celery Compound justly popular. Thousands cured of rheumatism, neuralgia, blood troubles and nervous complaints, now sing the praises of the great medicine. We always have a full stock of the genuine "Paine's."

T.B. WALLACE, Druggist.  
Napanee, Ont.



### Gettin' Wisdom

is a comparatively easy task if you start it while you are young. Don't allow your children's eyes to be ruined for all time because "they look too 'ded' with glasses on."

We'll tell you the truth as to whether they need glasses or not, and charge you no thing for the telling.

Headaches in children are suspicious. We are also the best people to guarantee the quality of our frames, it being part of our jewelry business to acquire that ability and knowledge.

**F. CHINNECK'S**  
THE STORE OF QUALITY,  
Near Royal Hotel, Napanee.



# THE EXPRESS.

PRESCRIPTIONS

Taken to Lawson & Co  
are filled by the Manager

R. H. J. PASMORE.

\$1 per Year in advance: \$1.50 if not so paid.

FRIDAY, MARCH 23rd 1906

## Exactly. What the Doctor Orders.

Is what you get when your prescription is filed at the Cross Drug Store. Our prescription department is always in charge of a "Qualified Pharmacist" and the price charged is just "What you ought to pay nothing more or less and the same price to every customer."

T. B. WALLACE, Pharm B.  
The Prescription Druggist.

## NEWS IN GENERAL.

The Prince and Princess of Wales sailed from India yesterday for Egypt.

Count Witte, it is believed, has insisted that his resignation as Premier of Russia be accepted.

A new theatre and hotel are to be built at Winnipeg, to cost half a million dollars.

By her will Miss Susan B. Anthony leaves \$10,000 to the Women's suffragist movement.

The British Admiralty has decided to take out a policy of £10,000,000 to cover the risk of including merchantmen in the coming naval manoeuvres.

Marine advices from Detroit predict that navigation will scarcely open on the Upper Lakes until the middle of April.

A full return of all the information required has been asked for from the several Niagara Falls companies by the Victoria Park Commission.

Answering Hon. Mr. Ross, the Minister of Education said the new education act and the act making changes in the Department of Education would be introduced next week.

Edward Norman, a farmer, near North Bay, was killed on Sunday, and his thirteen-year-old son is charged with the murder.

The C. P. R. shareholders at a special meeting authorized the directors to increase the capital stock from one hundred and ten million dollars to one hundred and fifty millions.

Incorporation for a company to build a bridge across Niagara River is being sought at Albany. It is part of a plan to connect Toronto and Buffalo by a double track electric railroad.

Smallpox has broken out at Seven Islands, and the Dominion and Quebec Governments are sending supplies, physicians and nurses down by steamer.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has definitely decided to withdraw from the leadership of the Conservative party in the Senate, and a ballot through the mail will be taken for the selection of his successor.

The new liquor act provides for an increase of fees, the licensing of bartenders, the prevention of adulteration, the granting of licenses on steamboats and radical changes in the local option clauses.

The jury in the Edward Norman inquest at North Bay have returned a verdict that the son Percy killed the father in defending his mother, and the homicide was justifiable.

Some time during Saturday night burglars entered the general store of N. Mills in Shannonville. They broke open the till, securing \$5 in small change besides taking several pairs of boots. They left no clew.

It is not usual for a snow storm of the extent of that of Monday night to do business here at this late date in

F. W. SMITH,  
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES.  
Strictly Private and Confidential.  
Smith's Jewellery Store,  
Napanee.  
30-3-m

## OBITUARY.

EMMA JANE LEGETT.

Beloved wife of Reuben Herrington passed away on Thursday, March 15th aged fifty-two years and seven days. Deceased had been ill for a couple of years, suffering from cancer. Last fall she went to Toronto where an operation was performed which afforded but temporary relief and after months of extreme suffering she passed to the Great Beyond. Deceased will be much missed by her host of friends, to whom she was endeared by many acts of kindness. The funeral took place from her late residence, Richmond, the large number of friends present amply testifying to the esteem in which she was held. Besides her husband one son, Mr. Thos. Herrington is left to mourn her loss.

MARTHA JANE WAY.

Relict of the late Edward Edwards passed away on Wednesday evening, Mar. 21st, aged 62 years. Deceased was in good health on Monday, but on Tuesday night was taken suddenly ill. She managed to alarm her daughter, Miss Libbie Edwards, who at once procured assistance and attendance, but despite every attention she died on Wednesday. The funeral will take place from her late residence, South Napanee, on Saturday at 2.30 p.m. Services will be held at the house, thence to the Western Cemetery vault. One son, Mr. Gilbert Edwards, and two daughters, Mrs. Wallbridge, Watertown; and Miss Libbie Edwards are left to mourn her loss.

Pocket Electric Flash Lights will sell at \$1.00 each.

BOYLE & SON.

## YARKER.

We have sleighing again and many are availing themselves of the chance for another sleigh ride.

R. Garrison is shipping hogs from here again.

The Ladies' Aid will give a tea in the Methodist church here at Easter.

Burglars at Newburgh; where next. All hands get out your shooting irons.

Mrs. E. Vanluven is improving the front of her residence here.

J. Watt will build an addition to his hotel. The kitchen and dining-room will be enlarged. It is intended to erect a new building here for bank purposes.

We notice Norwood and Peterboro are intending to enforce the law, as regards the sale to minors of cigarettes. It seems that parties in this section are breaking the law or are ignorant of it, for young men under eighteen are often seen using these cigarettes.

Services are being held in the English church here during the present week.

Jas. Warner has purchased a lot from P. Vanluven, and will build a butcher stall there.

H. Barclay, Mrs. L. Carl, Mrs. M. Warner, are on the sick list.

William Woodhouse has gone to Toronto to attend grand lodge, A.O.U.W.

Internation Stock Food, Heave Cure and other remedies. Three feeds one cent.

MADOLE & WILSON.

## DOXSEE & CO. MILLINERY OPENING,

### Saturday, March, 24th

and the following days, is always an occasion of enthusiastic interest, and Saturday, March 24th, promises charms in the way of artistic Spring and Summer Millinery.

All the latest Novelties in Chiffon, Lace and Washable Collars.

BLOUSES---All the latest and up-to-date in Silk and Muslin Blouses.

Hosiery, Gloves and Corsets, a complete stock. All are invited.

## DOXSEE & CO.

YOU WILL

# ==SAVE==

from 10 to 15 per cent. by buying

## Furniture

—ALSO—

### BABY CARRIAGES and GO-CARTS

—from—

## DALTON'S

### NAPANEE, and DESERONTO.

One Block East Merchant's Bank.

## DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

urglars entered the general store of J. Mills in Shannonville. They broke open the till, securing \$5 in small change besides taking several pairs of oots. They left no clew.

It is not unusual for a snow storm of the extent of that of Monday night to business here at this late date in March, though once in a while a good snow fall has been witnessed on the 31st of March. However, it is one year since a winter, which would have it done its duty two months ago got busy at the springtime. Snow began to fall lightly Monday afternoon and continued pretty well through the night. In the morning, the depth was eight inches, in the level, the largest fall of the winter, which has seen so little snow. At this late date the snow was not required. It will leave the hitherto dry streets in a pretty mess as soon as the thaw begins.

Builders Hardware, Paints, Oil, Glass, Varnishes for Boats, floor finishes at BOYLE & SON.

Bellevue, March 19.—Alex Patterson, a trial in the County Court before Judge Deroche this afternoon, on the charge of assault with bodily harm to his wife, was found guilty, the Judge saying there was no doubt in his mind that all Mrs. Patterson told of the assault was true. He deferred sentence until Saturday, on request of the prisoner's counsel, who said a momentary agreement might be reached between the prisoner and his wife, which might mitigate the Judge's view.

#### Ag Carpets and Dyeing.

Colors are everything in a rag or wool carpet. Dyes that are true to color, will not fade nor crock are the only satisfactory dyes to use. We are agents for the new dyes Dy-o-la and Rexall which dye either wool or cotton, also Diamond and Turkish Dyes. 3 packages for 25 cents. Try our cheap dye for Black, brown, and yellow. The Medical Hall.—RED L. HOOPER.

#### A Pity Indeed.

Snipkins (just returned from Italy)—and so, you see, I did not "see Naples and die." Miss Awfully Bored (absently)—What a pity.

Until comparatively recent times the only narrow was a large pile of brush or tree branches, dragged across the field by a team of oxen.

#### The Brute!

"This hat of mine," stormed the wife, "has been out of date for ten solid years."

"I should certainly have thought," responded her shameless husband, "that the styles would have swung back to it at least once in that length of time."

#### A Saving System.

"I saved a big pile of money today," said Mr. Hardhead.

"That is lovely! How?" said his wife.

"Instead of going to law with a man for what he owed me I let him have it."—London Tit-Bits.

#### His Specialty.

Mrs. Knicker—Is your husband an after dinner speaker. Mrs. Bocker—No, but he does a powerful lot of grumbling during it.

There are ways of showing satisfaction without a superabundance of words.

## CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The Kind You Have Always Bought

Bears the

Signature of *Dr. J. C. H. H. H.*

William Woodhouse has gone to Toronto to attend grand lodge, A.O.U.W.

International Stock Food, Heave Cure and other remedies. Three feeds one cent.

MADOLE & WILSON.

#### DEAN SMITH'S DEATH.

Kingston, March 20.—Rev. Buxton Birbeck Smith, Dean of Ontario Diocese, died at 8.30 o'clock.

While giving a brief address at evening, in St. George's Cathedral, on Tuesday, the 13th, he was stricken with apoplexy. His condition improved for several days, but on Sunday night a change for the worse came.

The deceased was the son of the late Rev. J. Smith, Rural Dean of Bromfield, Que. He was born at Chambly, Que., in 1846, graduated at Bishop's College Lennoxville, as B.A., in 1866 and M.A. in 1873. He was ordained deacon in 1869 and priest in 1871. He was engaged as missionary for eight years on the Ottawa, 1871 to 1880 at Marysburg, 1880 to 1881 at Shannonville 1881 to 1883 curate of Christ Church (Ottawa) 1883 to 1885 rector at Sherbrooke, Que. In 1885 he was appointed rector of St. George's Cathedral, Kingston, in succession to Dean Lister, but retained the title of Dean until his death. In 1892 he was appointed a canon in St. George's and in April, 1893, became Dean of Ontario. In 1895 he received the degree of D. D. from his alma mater. He married in 1879 Louisa, third daughter of the late Walton Smith, Inspector of Prisons at Quebec. His wife and one daughter, Miss Jessie, survive. The late Dean Smith was greatly beloved by all classes and creeds in Kingston, because of his broad-mindedness and charitableness.

**25% 25%**  
**We will start the ball rolling**

by giving twenty-five per cent off china and printed tea sets, and we will expect to clear out the balance of 50 sets in the next three weeks

THE COXALL CO.

**25% 25%**

The great curative powers of this remarkable remedy is attracting much attention and everywhere it has been introduced it is winning Tuck's Bone Oil its way among the people. It is a powerful, penetrating oil which we believe has a larger percentage of cures of rheumatism to its credit than any other remedy ever offered for this dread disease. It acts directly on the bone—the lodging place of rheumatism—dispels the poisonous acid from the joints to be carried out of the system in the natural way, and by its splendid work has proved that the surest and quickest method of getting relief from the torturing pains of rheumatism, as well as the common sense way, is by a direct attack on the affected part. For the small ills of life it is invaluable.

Mrs. W. H. Thomas of Lombardy writes as follows:—I was subject to stiff neck. Suffered for years and have been as long as two weeks at a time able to turn my head without turning my whole body. I doctored and got relief only to have the trouble return again. In August last I had a severe attack and I tried Tuck's Rheumatic Bone Oil, having been reading in the papers about how good it was for rheumatism &c. Three applications completely cured me and I have had no return of the trouble since I recommend Tuck's Bone Oil to everyone.

Mrs. W. A. Thomas, Lombardy, Ont.

For rheumatism, lame back, neuralgia, sprains, coughs, colds, quinsy or bronchitis in short for any and all kinds of inflammation there is nothing to equal Tuck's Bone Oil. A bottle should be on the shelf in every home. For sale by all medicine dealers at 50c a bottle or sent prepaid by The Tuck Bone Oil Co. limited, Smith's Falls, Ontario.

## DRY MILLWOOD FOR SALE

Also Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Salt and Portland Cement.

COAL FOR Stoves, Furnaces and Grates, Steam Purposes and Blacksmiths' use.

The Rathbun Co. R. B. SHIPMAN, Agent.

#### NOTICE OF MEETING.

#### The County Council

of Lennox and Addington will meet at the Council Chambers, in the Court House, Napanee, on

Tuesday, 3rd April, 1906, at 2 o'clock p.m.

All accounts must be in the hands of the undersigned, not later than Tuesday, 3rd April 1906, in order that they may be considered.

W. G. WILSON,  
County Clerk.

Dated March 21st, 1906.

#### Sympathy.

It will afford sweeter happiness in the hour of death to have wiped one tear from the cheek of sorrow than to have ruled an empire, to have conquered millions or to have enslaved the world.

#### The Social Maze.

He—Don't you find this going out so much rather fatiguing? She—Yes, and so confusing. By the way, is the Plunketts' dance tomorrow night or is this it that we're at now?—Woman's Home Companion.

#### Universal Habit.

Lives there a man who has not said, "Tomorrow I'll get out of bed at 6 o'clock and get things done before the setting of the sun?"

Lives there a man who has not said at 6 a.m., "How good this bed does feel!" and snoozed till after 8, then wondered how he slept so late?

SELECTED WHEAT LANDS IN WESTERN Canada near transcontinental railroad. Exceptional investments, absolutely safe and profitable. Full particulars on application. Denny & Pringle, Melita, Man., or Kenosha, Wis.

AGENTS WANTED. Why not have the best looking sample case, best goods and the best terms? ALFRED TYLER, Teas, London, Ontario. Apply Box E Express Office, Napanee.

#### Easily Explained.

"Oh, yes, his wife believes all he tells her."  
"Isn't that remarkable?"  
"Not at all. He never tells her anything."

#### A Fellow Feeling.

"I am hurt more than you," said the father.  
"When I punish you, son," and thereat the boy raised his head as he sobbingly said,  
"Well, there's some consolation in that."

#### No Mystery.

Mistress (severely)—How did this fire happen to go out?  
New Girl (innocently)—I guess you forgot to tell me to put coal on.

#### Sweet Sympathy.

Towhee—Look at that poor blind beggar playing the accordion.  
Browne—Yes; I've been listening to him. Pity he isn't deaf too.

#### No Deception.

Man calls his wife his "better half,"  
But that's a sort of bluff.  
He can't deceive himself, for she's  
The whole thing, sure enough.

## CUT PRICES UNTIL FEB'Y FIRST.

Fur Coats, Jackets, Capelines, Collars, Capes, etc, from 25 per cent. to 50 per cent. off.

Gentlemen's Overcoats and Jackets 20 per cent. off.

Ladies' Jackets and Skirts 20 per cent. off.

WATCH THIS SPACE FOR THE NEXT THREE MONTHS.

ALONZO WALKER,

ENTERPRISE. ONT.



# If Given a Trial "SALADA"

**Ceylon Natural GREEN Tea will prove its superiority over all Japan Teas.**

Lead Packets only — 40c, 50c and 60c per lb. By all Grocers.

HIGHEST AWARD ST. LOUIS, 1904.

## PROPERTY JUMPERS' TRICKS.

### Burglar Who Gets into Houses Hid in Furniture.

Of all the criminals who make a living by preying on their fellow-creatures, the "property-jumper" is the most successful and the most scientific. He is not the common or garden thief, but a smartly-dressed individual, with plenty of money in his pockets and an excellent supply of that admirable quality known as "pluck."

A "property-jumper," it should be explained, is a man or woman who boldly takes possession of flats and houses, furnished and unfurnished, the owners of which have gone away and left the premises under the charge of a caretaker.

One of the smartest pieces of work that a "property-jumper" has done for some time was at a large flat in Paris. Some weeks ago the owner, a well-known lady music hall artiste, went away to Spain to take up an engagement there. The porter of the building in which the flat was situated was told by the lady to admit no one to her rooms under any circumstances during her absence. About a week after she had gone the porter received a letter, purporting to come from the tenant, and informing him that she was forwarding a large antique cabinet and would be glad if he would see it safely lodged in her flat. A few days later the cabinet arrived and was placed in the rooms. When the lady returned home she found to her dismay that the better part of her portable property, including jewellery to the value of \$2,500 had vanished. The thief had got into the flat in the old cabinet, which he himself had sent, and about which the tenant knew nothing whatever.

## BABY'S SMILE.

Baby's Own Tablets has a smile in every dose for the tender babe and the growing child. These Tablets cure indigestion, wind colic, constipation, diarrhoea, and feverishness, break up colds and bring natural, healthy sleep. And the mother has the guarantee of a government analyst that this medicine contains no opiate, narcotic or poisonous "soothing" stuff—it always does good and cannot do harm. Mrs. Joseph Ross, Hawthorne, Ont., says:—"I have used Baby's Own Tablets and find them just the thing to keep children well." You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Contralto—"Only think of it! I was encored three times in my last song." Soprano (spitefully):—"Yes; the audience recognized that you needed practice."

**Itching, Burning Skin Diseases** relieved in a day. Eczema, Salt Rheum, Barber's Itch, and all eruption of the skin quickly relieved and speedily cured by Dr. Agnew's Ointment. It will give instant comfort in cases of Itching, Bleeding or Blind Piles, and will cure in from three to six nights. 35 cents.—119

Mr. Country Life (reading):—"If you

## Fashion Notes.

### FASHIONS FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

Before the first signs of coming spring, says a writer in the Delineator, mothers are busy planning the wardrobe of the young. This is far simpler than it once was, as the fashions for girls are adapted from those of the grown folks, and never were more attractive and becoming than they are at the present time. Ribbons enter largely into the decoration of juvenile dress, adding much to the pretty effect. For young girls under twelve, the one-piece plaited frock or blouse suit is always a sensible choice for light woollens or silks, and white with gilt buttons is effective, and has many admirers. Guimpe frocks are indispensable for girls, as variety and freshness are thereby obtained. For little girls and boys the Russian modes in different forms prevail, and are adaptable to simple, as well as more dressy wear.

The sailor is worn as much as ever, with decorations of braid and embroidered emblems, which can be bought ready to put on.

Cashmere, with bands of contrasting color, is used in a pretty costume, the trimming outlining the centre panel of the skirt, and edging the bretelles.

A seven-gored skirt for a young girl has box pleats at each seam. Five fine small box pleats front and back on the blouse. The same pleats extend the entire length of the sleeve which ends at the elbow in an inverted flare cuff.

### PRETTY BUREAU SCARFS.

The prettiest of bureau scarfs, which carries out not only the color scheme of a room, but the very flower designs which may make up a part of the wall covering, can be made in an evening, at very little cost.

Dimities and lawns, with crossbars and plaids of white, have flowers of delicate colors scattered all over the barred background. Violet, blue, rose, green, yellow—every color and a number of shades are represented, and almost the whole floral calendar.

For a rose room, nothing makes a much daintier cover than one of those rose-strewn dimities, made with a deep hem, or with a four-inch ruffle, laid under a narrow hem.

In either case, the hem is briar-stitched, either with some one of the beautiful rose colors or with green, which for that matter, is just a little prettier. Use embroidery silk—the kind that will do up—for the briar-stitching, doing the double briar-stitching if you prefer the finer silk threads, or single with the heavier.

White ones, made the same way and laid either over a color or white, are more satisfactory for constant wear. They may be made of plaid muslins, or of the pretty plaid handkerchief linens which have just come out.

### WHITE FOR SUMMER WEAR.

Excepting lingerie hats, we are told that the white hat is again taboo. It is so by fits and starts. Sometimes the white hat is the only smart thing one can wear; at all other times it is a thing of

# THE HEIR OF SANTLEIGH

OR  
THE STEWARD'S SON

## CHAPTER XXXVI.—(Continued).

"What do you think has become of her, Jack?"

Jack Wesley shook his head.

"I think—" he began, then he stopped and took up the paper again. "But it's not of much consequence what I think. If any one knows where she is, depend upon it that person is Guildford Berton."

They were all very silent, thinking this over, but presently Jack broke in upon their reverie.

"Any way, it's no use making yourselves unhappy over the question to-night. I really think you deserve a little felicity. So, young people, let us have another small bottle of Pommery and—be merry."

Cyril and Norah were only too ready to dismiss all unpleasant subjects from their minds; they felt that they had been living under clouds so long that they were entitled, as Jack said, to a little sunshine.

After dinner they went out for a walk, and, leaning on her lover's arm, Norah saw for the first time something of the humors of that lively thoroughfare, the Strand.

It was nearly midnight when the two young men escorted her to the hotel, and Jack considerably crossed the road and left them to bid each other good-night unobserved.

"I'm the happiest man in this great city!" exclaimed Cyril, when he and Jack were alone in Jack's chambers. "The very happiest! Jack, did you ever know anything so extraordinary as this meeting and—and—reconciliation? There's only one thing I want to complete my satisfaction, and that is to meet Mr. Guildford Berton and give him a piece of my mind—"

"Meanwhile," said Jack, thoughtfully, "is Miss Norah to go on living by herself in an hotel off the Strand, eh?"

Cyril pondered this question.

"No harm can come to her—"

"No one will run away with her, certainly," said Jack, "but it's scarcely within the strict lines of propriety. She must have some friend upon whom she could rely—I mean some lady friend—"

"Of course!" said Cyril, promptly. "Lady Ferndale!"

"Exactly," said Jack, who had been thinking of her all the evening. "I will tell you what will happen: Lady Ferndale will be one of the first to hear of Miss Norah's flight, and you may depend upon it that the first thing she will do will be to come posthaste to London, thinking that Miss Norah may chance to go to the Ferndale's town house. Now, my lad, here is the plan of campaign. To-morrow we will go to the old lawyer's, Mr. Petherick's, and if he should have returned, you can tell him Miss Norah's story, and she can formally give up all claim to the old earl's money. That will leave her free, and absolutely her own mistress, to do as she likes, and if I were in your place, I should take care that she liked to marry me in—well, as soon as you can get the license. Of course, you'll have to take Lady Ferndale into your confidence, and perhaps the old lawyer, too; but I'd keep the lawyer in the dark if I could. He'll be sure to put some spoke in your wheel; lawyers love delay as mice love cheese, and if he hears that you are the Earl of Arrowdale, he'll stand out for all sorts of legal forms and ceremonies."

The two men sat far into the morning talking and planning, and after break-

you mean to say that you are going to resign half a million of money without a fight for it? You'll forgive me, sir; but I think if you were, say, twenty years older, you'd adopt a different course."

"No, I shouldn't," said Cyril, with some difficulty suppressing a smile. "I am quite willing that the earl should have this money. We shall get on very well. I—I don't know whether you can tell me how soon I can get a special license."

They talked for some little time longer, and Mr. Petherick's last words, as they rose to go on to Lady Ferndale's, were:

"I think you are two very foolish—and happy—young persons, and I'm going to do the best I can for you, in spite of yourselves. The least the earl can do, if we relinquish all this money without a fight, is to hand back a portion of it; he can very well spare it, confound him! What do you think, Mr. Burne?"

"I don't know, sir," said Cyril, shaking his head, gravely. "From my short experience, I'm inclined to think that men are not so ready to hand back any coin; but we'll hope for the best. You will let us know, Mr. Petherick, directly the earl turns up?"

"Yes, I will," said the old gentleman, with a kind of grunt; he was getting rather tired of the hunt for the young peer, and rather inclined to consider that a man who kept out of reach of an earldom did not deserve to be sought for. But all the same, he meant finding him, and one of the first pieces of business he transacted with the young earl, he resolved, should be to gain the best terms he could for the beautiful girl who was no longer an earl's daughter and the mistress of half a million.

## CHAPTER XXXVII.

There was another delicious drive to Lady Ferndale's house, during which the two "foolish—but happy—young persons" discussed the situation in all its bearings.

If anything could have increased Norah's love for Cyril, his indifference to the loss of her fortune, and his cheerful assent to the surrender of it without a struggle, would have done so. To her he seemed the very type of all that was noble in man, and Cyril felt extremely uncomfortable as she nestled against him and whispered her praises in his ears.

"What on earth will she say when she learns the truth?" he thought.

They reached the Ferndale's house and were shown into the drawing-room, and in a minute or two Norah was in her friend's arms.

"My dear Norah! Why, what has brought you up to London so unexpectedly? And Mr. Burne, too!"

Then she smiled and held out her hand to Cyril.

"I suppose I've got to congratulate you, Mr. Burne?"

"Yes, Lady Ferndale, Norah has consented to make me the happiest of men."

"And you've come to tell me," she said. "Now, that is what I call really good and kind. Come and sit down—what is the matter?" she broke off, for Norah clung to her and began to cry quietly.

"You tell her," she said to Cyril.

It was comparatively easy to tell Mr. Petherick, but Lady Ferndale was quite another person.

"Or rather there was," said Norah. "It has all gone now."

Cyril unfolded the strange story, and



Mr. Country Life (reading)—"If you desire a safe horse always pick a grey or white one, as that color is sure indication of gentleness and tractability. Now, I wonder if that's true?" Mrs. C. L.—"Perfectly absurd, William! Why you're quite grey yourself."

## RHEUMATISM AND PARALYSIS.

**Their complete home cure. Post free to readers of this paper. For limited period only.**

A handsome illustrated treatise, giving full description of Rheumatism and Paralysis, with instructions for a complete home cure, describing the most successful treatment in the world, recommended by the Ministry and endorsed by medical men. This highly instructive book was written by W. H. Veno, a gentleman who has made a study of these diseases. The preface is by a graduate of the University of Wurtzburg. Send postal to-day and you will receive the book free by return.—Address, The Veno Drug Co., 24 King St., West, Toronto

"I am afraid you are one of those people who look down on toil." "Not at all," answered the luxurious youth. "My great-great-grandfather worked hard and invested his money, and we are quite pleased with him for doing so."

**Fortify Yourself against pulmonary troubles, including consumption, with Allen's Lung Balsam. It will loosen the cough and phlegm. Cure soon follows.**

"I know, old chappie," said Dobbie, "she has her faults, and a temper, and all that; but I love her and can't live without her." "Just so," calmly replied his friend; "but the question isn't that. Can you live with her?"

**The Demon of All Disease.**—Kidney diseases are rightly so-called—they're in-explainable, unaccountable and insidious. It is the function of the kidneys to filter out all impurities. If they're clogged South American Kidney Cure will put them to rights and rid the ravages of so grim a visitant as diabetes or other kidney complications. It relieves in six hours.—HIS

Girls now-a-days are not so particular as they used to be about trifles. The other day a newly-made friend said to an awfully fetching girl: "What lovely teeth you have, dear!" "Yes," replied the other, without turning a hair: "they were a birthday present."

**Itchy tubercles on the skin of scrofulous people produce the hideous disease called lupus. Weaver's Ointment, used in time, will save the skin from destruction. Apply to all affected parts. Cleanse the blood with Weaver's Syrup.**

Magistrate—"You say you didn't steal the watch. Then, where did you get it?" Prisoner—"Bought it, your worship." Magistrate—"Where?" Prisoner—"In King Street." Magistrate—"What did it cost?" Prisoner—"Really, your worship I quite forgot to ask."

**After Wasting Fevers** hasten recovery to health by the use of "Feringh's," it is the best tonic. It builds, strengthens and gives new vitality. Try it; it will make you feel strong.

Daughter—"Don't invite our country cousin to see us again." Mother—"Did he make any bad blunders before the company, dear?" Daughter—"I should say so. When I showed him a Louis XIV. chair, he asked if Louis was a good chairmaker!"

**Stomach "Scowls."**—Ever notice the seams and furrows that stem into the face of the sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia and chronic stomach ailments. Watch the sunshine break in and the lines vanish when Dr. Von Stan's Pingapple Tablets are given a chance to show their power. One lady, in writing of their efficacy in her case, calls them "A heaven-born healer." 55 cents.—120

"Now, my dear sir," said Dr. Fox, "I can't cure you unless you promise to do everything I tell you." "All right," said Skinner. "I promise." "Good! Now, first of all, pay me my last year's bill."

wine that is the only smart thing one can wear; at all other times it is a thing of abhorrence. Just now it is considered provincial and out of all taste.

On the other hand, the all-white gown is to be very much the thing. Never have so many lovely white muslin and linen gowns been shown as at the present. Sheer, plain white, without dots or figures, is the preferred material, and handkerchief linen is the favorite above all others.

Ingenuity has been exhausted it would seem, in the decoration of these simply built, but highly ornamental gowns. The princess gown filled in at the waist line with lace insertions is redeemed from monotony by the variety of designs it has been possible to develop.

## PURE RED BLOOD.

**Is Necessary to Health, Strength and Happiness.**

Pure, rich, red blood is what is needed by every woman, young or old. Thin, weak, watery blood is the cause of all the headaches, and backaches, and side-aches—all the weakness and weariness, all the nervousness and fainting spells that afflict girls and women. The only thing that can help you is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. These pills make new, rich, red blood, that gives new life and strength to every organ of the body. In this way they make pale, feeble girls develop into healthy, happy women, and for the same reason bring ease and comfort, and regularity to women at all ages of life. Miss J. Dietrich, St. Clements, Que., is one of the many thousands made well and happy through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. She says: "I tried several medicines but got nothing to help me until I took Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I was subject to palpitation of the heart, a throbbing in the head, and dizziness and fainting spells. I had no appetite, and was weak, pale and discouraged when I began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Six boxes of these have made me feel like an altogether different person, and have given me new health and strength."

Rich, red blood is the true secret of health and strength, and it is simply because Dr. Williams' Pink Pills make new, pure blood, that they cure such troubles as anaemia, loss of appetite, indigestion, neuralgia, rheumatism, St. Vitus dance, partial paralysis, kidney troubles, and the special ailments that only women-folks know. But you must get the genuine with the full name, "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," in the wrapper around each box. If in doubt, send to The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., and the pills will be mailed at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50.

Most men who are willing to do good are not in a position to make good.

A woman writes a letter because she has something to say or nothing else to do.

Mrs. Brown: "I have such a lovely present for my husband!" Mrs. Smith: "What is it?" Mrs. Brown: "A pair of slippers. Won't he be pleased?" Mrs. Smith: "Yes. What do you expect to get from him?" Mrs. Brown: "Oh, nothing much—a diamond ring, I suppose, or a sealskin jacket."

**For Years Canadians have been using "The D. & L." Menthol Plasters and the sale for them is greater than all other plasters combined; a specific for backache, headache, sciatic pains.**

She—"Tis ever woman's lot to suffer in silence." He—"Yes; and if they'd only let us suffer in the same way how happy we'd be."

**Catarrhal Headaches.**—That dull, wretched pain in the head just over the eyes is one of the surest signs that the seeds of catarrh have been sown, and it's your warning to administer the quickest and surest treatment to prevent the seating of this dreaded malady. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder will stop all pain in ten minutes, and cure, 50 cents. 121.

The two men sat far into the morning talking and planning, and after breakfast, Cyril was over at the hotel conferring with Norah. She agreed, at once, to the whole plan of campaign as elaborated by Jack, whom she regarded as a perfect Solomon of wisdom, excepting the item of the speedy marriage. Covered with blushes, she assured Cyril that it was impossible.

"Why, dear," she murmured, hiding her face upon his broad chest, "no one would be, no one ever has been, married so—so suddenly!"

"Oh, haven't they?" said Cyril. "Well, we'll inaugurate a new departure. Look here, dearest, I really think we'd better follow Jack's advice. I've always found myself in trouble when I've disregarded it, and I've always come out all right when I've taken it. And, to tell you the truth, Jack is apt to cut up rough, when you ask him for his advice and don't take it."

"It seems to me," said Norah, almost inaudibly, and smiling, "that Jack—I mean Mr. Wesley—treats us like a couple of children."

"So you are," said that gentleman, entering at that moment. "I've engaged a perambulator—I mean, hansom—by the hour, and I think the sooner you see Mr. Petherick and Lady Ferndale, the better. I'll offer to accompany you," he added, with a faint smile, "but the cab only holds two, and it is a case where decidedly two are company and three none."

It was the first time Norah had ridden in a hansom, and the journey to Mr. Petherick's office seemed all too short. As for Cyril, he made a mental vow that he would spend part of their honeymoon riding beside his wife, and holding her hand under the splash board.

The old clerk announced that Mr. Petherick had not returned, and they were about to leave the office, when that gentleman entered.

He was considerably startled at sight of Norah, and more than startled when he heard all that she had to tell.

"Bless my soul!" he exclaimed, staring from Norah to Cyril, in a kind of amazement. "Catherine Hayes married, and you—you her daughter! Let me see those papers! I don't believe a word of it! Strange! I've always had my doubts about Mr. Berton—always. And yet he was invariably kind and businesslike. Let me see! Mind, before I look at 'em, I express my opinion that they are bogus!"

But his face lengthened as he examined the certificates and compared the dates with the notes he had taken during Norah's recital.

"I—I'm afraid," he said, reluctantly, "I'm afraid—Why, confound it, every penny will go to the present earl!" and he looked from one to the other. But Norah did not appear at all heartbroken by the loss of her wealth, and even Mr. Cyril Burne showed very few signs of grief and regret.

"I suppose you have found the young earl, sir?" said Cyril, demurely.

Mr. Petherick shook his head with a frown of annoyance.

"No, I have not. I thought I had got a clew to him, and followed it up as far as Paris, but it turned out to be another man altogether. I—I can't understand why he keeps in hiding unless he is dead."

"Even his death would not restore this money to Miss Norah," said Cyril.

"Oh, as to restore," said the lawyer, pugnaciously, "she hasn't lost it yet. We shall make a fight of it, of course, and we are just as likely to win as lose."

"But—but I don't want to fight," said Norah, in a low voice. "I wish to give up all claim to it."

Mr. Petherick shook his head.

"That's all very well, my dear young lady," he said, severely, "but perhaps this gentleman," and he looked at Cyril, "may have something to say to that; and—ahem!—you should study the wishes of your—er—future husband; eh, Mr. Burne?"

"Her wishes are mine," said Cyril, quietly. "If Miss Norah is bent on resigning all claim to this money, I am more than willing to let it go without a struggle."

The old lawyer stared at them gravely. "Dear, dear!" he said. "Tut, tut! Do

"It has all gone now."

Cyril unfolded the strange story, and Lady Ferndale listened with scarcely an interruption; then she drew Norah's head down to her own bosom and stroked the soft, bronze hair.

"If I were to say that I'm not surprised, Mr. Burne, would you believe me?" she said at last. "But it is true. I can say I actually suspected that Norah was not the daughter of the earl and countess, but I can say that I am not astonished. From the first moment I saw her, her likeness to the earl and the Arrowdale family struck me, and I remarked upon it to him. Will it be very wicked to say that I am—am rather glad? Oh, wait, though, there is all that money."

Lady Ferndale looked rather grave. "I can't say that I am pleased at that," she said. "But perhaps the earl will—" "Why should he?" said Norah, smiling. "I am no relation of his, dear Lady Ferndale. And, indeed, we don't want any of the money!" and she glanced shyly at Cyril, who hastened to corroborate.

"We don't want a penny, I assure you, Lady Ferndale," he said. "The earl may keep it all for what we care; eh, Norah? All I want is Norah."

Lady Ferndale smiled. "He seems a very bold young man, dear," she whispered to Norah.

"And we have come to ask you if you think we could be married in four days?" Lady Ferndale almost jumped.

"It is impossible!" murmured Norah. "Tell him so!"

"Good gracious me, why do you want to get married so quickly?" exclaimed Lady Ferndale.

"He will not give me the reason," said Norah, blushing.

"Because I can't," said Cyril, almost bluntly. "But I'll tell you what I will do. I will tell Lady Ferndale, and if she agrees with me that the reason is good enough, will you consent?"

"As I'm sure she will not—yes," said Norah.

"Very well, then," said Lady Ferndale, very much amused and puzzled. "Now, you go upstairs—of course you'll remain with us. I'm going to send to that hotel for your luggage directly—and Mr. Burne shall persuade me, if he can, that there is any rhyme or reason in his absurd proposal."

Norah left the room, and Cyril sprang the truth upon Lady Ferndale as if it had been a bombshell.

"You see, Lady Ferndale," he said, with a half smile, "I'm Lord Arrowdale, and I naturally want to marry Norah before she knows who I am."

Lady Ferndale did jump this time.

"You—you are—?" Then she burst out laughing. "Well, of all the stupid people, I have been the stupidest. I told Norah the first time I saw you—you remember the day she and I were driving together—I told her that I was certain I had seen your face before; and so I had, or something very like it, in the portrait gallery at the Court! And so you are the new earl! And you have been hiding it from her, and from all of us, all this time! And it's to you all this money of the poor girl's will go!"

"Just for a day or two," he said, with a smile. "I am going to make it over as a deed of gift to her, of course."

"Of course!" said Lady Ferndale. "And what you are afraid of is—"

"That Norah's pride, if she learns who and what I am, will be aroused, and she may put all sorts of obstacles in the way of our marriage. And I can't run even the slightest risk of that, Lady Ferndale," he said, with a shake of the head. "So, if you'll please to regard me as Cyril Burne, the not altogether unsuccessful artist, and let her continue to so regard me, I think she will marry me out of hand."

"Well, I think she will," admitted Lady Ferndale, with a naive smile. "But," she said, with sudden gravity, "have you thought of what the world will say when it hears that you and she have married so soon after the death of the late earl, your uncle, and her supposed father? Have you thought of that, Mr. Burne?"

"No, I haven't," he said, quietly and coolly. "You see, since we met, yesterday, and—and were reconciled, I have

not had time to think of anything or anybody, but herself; but if you'll stand by me and get her to consent, I don't care one brass farthing what the world says," and as he confronted Lady Ferndale, his face lit up with a smile which won that lady's heart over to his side in a moment.

"You shall have her, Mr. Burne—Lord Arrowdale—oh, dear!"

"Mr. Burne, please!" he said, laughing warningly.

So it happened that when Norah came in, and going up to Lady Ferndale, said, with downcast face:

"Well, dear, have you explained to him how impossible it is?"

Lady Ferndale replied demurely:

"Mr. Burne has convinced me that the marriage should take place within the week, dear, and I've promised him it shall" and to Norah's little cry of dismay she vouchsafed nothing but a laugh.

It was useless for Norah to attempt to argue or protest. She was one against three, for Jack, to whom she appealed to help her fight against Lady Ferndale and Cyril, basely deserted her and went over to the enemy, and at last Norah gave in, only stipulating that the wedding should be as quiet as it could legally be.

"We'll be married in the coal cellar and swear the clergyman to secrecy, if you like," said Cyril. "As for me, I can dispense with bridesmaids and best man—no, I can't, I must have Jack; but I'll let the cake and the cards go."

"And I must have the cake," said Lady Ferndale. "And now, Mr. Burne, is Norah and I will have to work really hard for the next few days, I shall be glad if you will go down to your club, and—stay there as much as you can. Stop, though," she added, suddenly, as if something had occurred to her; "now I think of it, Norah will have to do some shopping, and if you will promise to bring her back to dinner, you shall go with her. I'll give you till dinner time."

A more delightful proposal for both of the infatuated young persons she could not have made, and very soon they had gone off in one of Norah's beloved hansoms.

(To be continued).

## COUNTESS OF ABERDEEN'S SLAVES.

### Interesting Incident in Her Wedding Tour in Egypt.

The Countess of Aberdeen, who is President of the Women's National Liberal Federation, and wife to the new Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, began her active life as a reformer when on her honeymoon.

She was twenty years old when she married the Earl of Aberdeen, who is ten years her senior. Part of their wedding tour was through Egypt, where the happy pair met General Gordon, and from him heard so much about the slave traffic that they resolved to make war against it immediately.

They noticed four youths who were being exhibited for sale, and invited their owner to bring them on board their launch. The dealer, thinking the couple intended purchasing his human merchandise, gleefully did so, whereupon on the earl, pointing to the British flag flying over his boat, exclaimed:

"These boys are free. I claim them in the name of the Queen!"

His lordship steadfastly refused purchase-money, and Lady Aberdeen adopted the four youths, as well as a boy who had been imprisoned for being a Christian. Thus it happened that the young Countess, still a mere girl, returned from her honeymoon with five adopted sons! Three have since died, but two have lived to enjoy a good education under the direction of their noble foster-parents.

## MEGAPHONE USED AT FUNERAL.

### Ceremonies at Cremation of Cambodia's Dusky Sovereign.

A picturesque account of the funeral ceremonial over the late King Norodom of Cambodia, at Phnom Pen, the capital of Cambodia, has been received in Paris

## THEY MADE THIS COUPLE HAPPY.

### DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS DOING GOOD WORK AROUND PORT ARTHUR.

Mr. Dick Souvey and Wife Both Had Kidney Troubles and the Great Canadian Kidney Remedy Cured Them.

Port Arthur, Ont., Mar. 12.—(Special).—That Dodd's Kidney Pills cure the Kidney ills of men and women alike has been proved time and again in this neighborhood, but it is only occasionally they get a chance to do double work in the same house. This has happened in the case of Mr. and Mrs. Dick Souvey, a farmer and his wife, living about seven miles from here. In an interview Mr. Souvey said:

"My wife and myself have used Dodd's Kidney Pills, and have found them a big benefit to our health. We had a Grippe two winters and were exposed to much frost and cold. Our sleep was broken on account of urinary troubles, and pain in the kidneys. We each took six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and enjoy good health."

## EXCITING HONEYMOONS

### COUPLES' DARING TRIP THROUGH CENTRAL ASIA.

#### Spent Their Honeymoon in Port Arthur —With Napoleon's Grand Army.

Count de Lesdain, of the French Legation at Peking, has with his bride just completed a daring honeymoon trip through Central Asia. From Peking the couple travelled north to the great Gobi Desert—discovering on their way two buried cities—where they came upon a new lake. They then made for the sources of the Yangtze-kiang River, enduring many hardships and nearly perishing in an upland mud plateau, 19,800 feet above the sea's level. At one period they were fifty days without encountering another human being. They ultimately reached Darjeeling by way of Tibet.

It was on his wedding-day that Lieutenant Nevelsky received orders to proceed to Port Arthur, where he was appointed adjutant to General Stoessel, and served under him throughout the siege. His wife, who obtained permission to accompany him, spent her honeymoon in doing invaluable work in the hospitals of the beleaguered fortress, where, with Mme. Stoessel, she labored night and day in nursing the wounded and

#### FEVER-STRICKEN SOLDIERS.

Another honeymoon undertaken in somewhat similar, though even more perilous, circumstances was that of the young bride of Count Alesio, an Italian noble who had attached himself to the fortunes of the Great Napoleon. This girl, for she was but eighteen, immediately after her marriage joined the Grand Army with her husband, and accompanied him throughout the disastrous Russian Campaign, where she shared with him all the privations and horrors of the retreat.

It is now about two years since Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, of Nova Scotia, arrived at Plymouth, England, having spent an enjoyable, if very exciting, honeymoon on board a small decked sailing-boat, in which they crossed the Atlantic. Rough weather was experienced during the trip, but their little craft behaved admirably, and the couple were delighted with the success of their novel wedding-tour.

On more than one occasion has a

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WRITE YOUR NEAREST OFFICE.

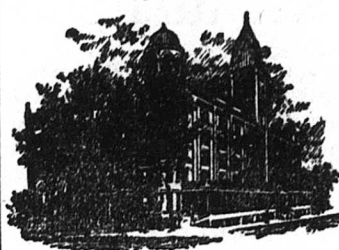
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WITH FIFTY-FIVE YEARS' EXPERIENCE in the use of the best in Medical, Surgical, Electrical and Hydrotherapeutic Treatments and the finest treatment rooms in the country, we can assure our patrons of the selection of that which will prove most helpful and suited to their individual needs.

To those seeking A HAVEN OF REST we extend special features that will not be found elsewhere, and we invite your correspondence and inspection. Our rates are most liberal and our service is unequalled. No tubercular or insane cases received.

Write for booklet X and particulars.



THE success of pastry depends upon the flour. Bread and pastry must be more than merely appetising; they must be wholesome, digestible, nourishing.

The flour depends upon the wheat and the way it is milled.

## Royal Household Flour

is made from spring wheat only. It is milled by the newest and best machinery. It is purified by electricity.

Use it and you get bread not only light, crisp and appetising, but also wholesome, digestible and nourishing.

You will better your baking by buying Ogilvie's Royal Household Flour from your grocer.





A picturesque account of the funeral ceremonial over the late King Norodom of Cambodia, at Phnom Penh, the capital of Cambodia, has been received in Paris by mail.

The body, enclosed in a large wooden urn, was paraded through the capital, surrounded by an escort of 5,000 Cambodian warriors, and military honors were accorded by the French troops.

Meantime the new King, Sisowate, and all his priests remained flat on their faces for three hours before the immense funeral pyre which had been prepared.

After the procession the urn was placed on the pyre, and Sisowate set fire to several pans of perfumed alcohol placed around the urn. Fagots of sandalwood had been supplied to all the European and native notables who were present, and with these they fed the flames.

When the urn caught fire King Sisowate began to pray in a loud voice, and the prayer was echoed vigorously by the priests, the woman of the palace and the mandarins. The official mourners gave voice to a long-drawn wail, which was uttered through large megaphones. The pyre burned for twenty-four hours.

#### SPOILED IT.

Diner (who has been struggling with a steak)—Look here, waiter, you'll have to bring me something else. I can't tackle this.

Waiter—I'm sorry, sir, but I can't take it back; you've bent it!

## SEED TIME

The experienced farmer has learned that some grains require far different soil than others; some crops need different handling than others. He knows that a great deal depends upon right planting at the right time, and that the soil must be kept enriched. No use of complaining in summer about a mistake made in the spring. Decide before the seed is planted.

The best time to remedy wasting conditions in the human body is before the evil is too deep rooted. At the first evidence of loss of flesh

### Scott's Emulsion

should be taken immediately. There is nothing that will repair wasted tissue more quickly or replace lost flesh more abundantly than Scott's Emulsion. It nourishes and builds up the body when ordinary foods absolutely fail.

We will send you a sample free.



Be sure that this picture in the form of a label is on the wrapper of every bottle of Emulsion you buy.

**SCOTT & BOWNE**  
CHEMISTS

Toronto, Ont.

50c. and 81c. all druggists

stayed together with the success of their novel wedding-tour.

On more than one occasion has a balloon been selected as the locale for a honeymoon. A well-known English general passed the first hours of his married life travelling through space with his newly-wedded wife, while M. Camille Flammarion, the celebrated French astronomer, entered the car of a balloon with his wife immediately after the marriage ceremony, and was borne aloft on

#### AN AERIAL WEDDING-TRIP.

Six years back an eccentric couple from Orleans, France, spent their honeymoon on the summit of Mont Blanc. After battling for hours with a terrific snowstorm they gained the mountain's loftiest peak, where, in the presence of the guides, they embraced and swore eternal fidelity. On their return to Chamonix, after three days' absence, an enthusiastic reception awaited them. A band playing martial music came forth to meet them, a big gun boomed in their honor, and in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

Eccentric, perhaps, rather than adventurous, was the honeymoon conceived by a young Californian couple named Beyer, who passed the week following their marriage amid the branches of a gigantic tree, where they had erected an extempore shelter. To this they ascended by means of a ladder, which was, at their request, afterwards removed, and not returned until, at the expiration of seven days, it was required for their descent. A week's honeymoon, too, was once spent by a newly-wedded pair named Kolesy in the Dobschau ice-cave, a vast cavern whereof the roof, walls, and floor are thickly coated with ice. Although plentifully supplied with rugs, blankets, and other warm coverings, their experience was not one they would have cared to repeat.

#### FRAUGHT WITH EXCITEMENT.

Although of a different kind, was the wedding journey just undertaken by one George Frances, when on the way with his bride to see his father in Chicago. Having no money for his railway fare he secreted himself in his wife's big dressing-case, the lady herself travelling in a comfortable sleeper with the key of her trunk in her pocket-book. When near Omaha, however, a porter, while checking the luggage, heard a noise proceeding from the case, and, suspecting the presence of somebody within, called out, "Do you want a drink?" Noises indicative of an affirmative reply resulted in the trunk's being opened and the release of Frances, too stiff to walk and quite exhausted.

#### UNMISTAKABLE SYMPTOMS.

Mr. Tyle-Phist—Jagway was trying to borrow money from me a little while ago. He seemed to be drunk.

Mr. Ardax—If he was trying to borrow money from you he wasn't drunk. He was crazy.

#### THE EDITOR.

Explains How to Keep up Mental and Physical Vigor.

A New Jersey editor writes: "A long indulgence in improper food brought on a condition of nervous dyspepsia, nearly three years ago, so severe that I had to quit work entirely. I put myself on a strict regimen of Grape-Nuts food, with plenty of outdoor exercise and in a few months found my stomach so far restored that the process of digestion gave me pleasure instead of distress.

"It also built up my strength so that I was able to resume my business, which is onerous, as I not only edit my own paper but also do a great deal of 'outside' writing.

"I find that the Grape-Nuts diet enables me to write with greater vigor than ever before, and without the feeling of brain-fog with which I used to be troubled. As to bodily vigor—I can and do walk miles every day without fatigue—a few squares used to weary me before I began to live on Grape-Nuts! Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pkgs.



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**Ogilvie Flour Mills Co., Ltd.**  
Montreal.

"Ogilvie's Book for a Cook," contains 130 pages of excellent recipes, some never published before. Your grocer can tell you how to get it FREE.

#### DOCTORS ON STRIKE.

##### Death Rate in Lower Austria Rises—Chemists and Druggists Aid.

The strike of the parish doctors in lower Austria has been followed by an alarming outbreak of scarlet fever and measles. Inasmuch as the doctors refuse to do more than report the new cases to the Government, the death-rate has been very high and is rapidly growing.

The parish doctors declare that the fee of four cents allowed by the Government for each case of infectious disease is insufficient. A detailed diagnosis has to be made to the authorities in each case, and the doctors declare that they are frequently out of pocket in consequence.

They firmly refuse to treat any cases until better pay is promised. The Government threatens them with dismissal, but private doctors have promised to decline to take their places if called upon by the authorities.

Inspired by the doctors' strike, the chemists' and druggists' assistants at Abbazia are refusing to fill prescriptions unless given better pay.

#### NEEDN'T WORRY.

When Births Decline, Says an Expert, So Do Deaths; Things Even Up.

The birth rate gives impartial evidence of the social condition of a country, and a declining birth rate marks the growing well being of its people, says the Nineteenth Century. The birth rate does not indicate with even approximate accuracy the growth of population. The birth rate declines with the death rate.

However great the birth rate of an old settled country may be, the natural increase of population—that is, the difference between births and deaths—does not, on a ten years average, exceed fifteen per 1,000 of population.

It is very remarkable that the birth rate all over Europe culminated in 1876, and, except in Russia, has declined more or less continuously ever since. In twelve of the fifteen countries of Europe (Russia not included) the birth rate culminated in the year 1876, and also to within a fraction in the other three.

In that year the birth rate varied (per 1,000 of the population) from 26.2 in France to 46.3 in Hungary, while the natural increase of population—the difference between the births and deaths—varied only from 2.6 in France to 15.4 in England. In Hungary, which had the highest birth rate (46.3), the natural increase was only 9.3, showing how unsafe it is to estimate the growth of population by the births alone.

The close interdependence of the birth rate and the death rate is very clearly shown by comparing the births and deaths when the birth rate was highest and again when it was lowest. In 1876 the birth rate in the fifteen European countries averaged 35.3 per 1,000, and the death rate 27.7 per 1,000. The average natural increase was thus 11.6 per 1,000.

In 1903 the average births had fallen to 29.8, and the deaths to 18.4, making the average increase of population 11.4 per 1,000. Thus while the birth rate fell 15½ per cent., the natural increase declined only 1½ per cent.

Love at first sight may require the services of an oculist after a second look.

#### TACTFUL QUAKER.

Some time ago there lived a gentleman of indolent habits who spent his time visiting among his friends. After wearing out his welcome in his own neighborhood he thought he would visit an old Quaker friend some twenty miles distant.

On his arrival he was cordially received by the Quaker, who, thinking the visitor had taken much pains to come so far to see him, treated him with a great deal of attention and politeness for several days.

As the visitor showed no signs of leaving the Quaker became uneasy, but bore it with patience until the eighth day, when he said to him:—

"My friend, I am afraid that will never come again."

"Oh yes, I shall," said the visitor. "I have enjoyed my visit very much and shall certainly come again."

"But," said the Quaker, "if thee will never leave, how can thee come again?"

**FOR SALE—JUST ARRIVED AND FOR SALE 24 Imported Clyde-dale stallions, and hackneys: farm 2½ miles from end of street car line.—O. SORBY, Guelph, Ont.**

#### Where Fortunes Grow.

Greatest Trucking District of the South. Lands cheap and climate ideal. Send for descriptive booklet, free.—F. L. MERRITT, Citizens' Bank Building, Norfolk, Va.

**STARR'S MAGIC RHEUMATIC CURE** Guaranteed to cure Rheumatism, Acute, Chronic, Inflammatory or Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, and all Kidney troubles; removes Uric Acid from the system, gives immediate relief, Dont suffer, but send for a bottle at once. Oshorne Remedy Co., 175 Yonge St., Toronto, Canada. \$1.00 per bottle.

#### YOUR OVERCOATS

and faded Suits would look better dyed. If an agent of ours in your town, write direct Montreal, Box 158  
**BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING CO.**

#### RHEUMATISM

in any form and cold perspiring feet positively cured within 30 days, by our newly patented Magnetic Discs or money promptly refunded. Mailed anywhere \$1.00. Write for descriptive booklet. Agents wanted. **MAGNETIC RHEUMATISM CURE CO.,** Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada

#### APPLE TREES.

Before buying write us, or see our agent near you, for prices. We have the largest stock of fruit trees to be found in Canada. We pay the freight.

**Brown Brothers Company,**  
Nurserymen, Limited,  
Brown's Nurseries, Ont.

#### Western Canada Land Co

HEAD OFFICE, 38 NINTH STREET,

P. O. BOX 38. **Brandon, Man.**

Improved farms and unimproved wheat and ranch lands, wholesale and retail, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and fruit lands in Southern Okanagan Valley, B. C.,

Wheat lands on Saskatchewan Plains at \$7.10 per acre, easy terms till June 1st to make selections, the finest wheat lands in the world.

Homesteads located. Selections made. Write or call for any information desired.



# SCORES PERISH IN TRAIN WRECK

## An Awful Head-On Collision In a Colorado Gorge.

A despatch from Pueblo, Col., says: Some two score lives were crushed out early on Friday in a head-on collision of two passenger trains near Adobe, Col., on the Denver & Rio Grande Railroad, and more than a score of the victims were incinerated beyond identification by a fire that destroyed the wrecked coaches. Many others were injured, but all probably will recover. The wreck was due to undelivered orders, heavy mountain grades, a blinding snowstorm, a sharp curve and the slippery condition of the rail. Only the locomotive, baggage and day coaches were wrecked, the sleeping cars escaping almost unscathed.

Many of the dead were homeseekers bound for the Northwest. The three crushed locomotives set fire to the splintered coaches, and it was hours before all the bodies were recovered, the flames being so hot that rescuers could not approach the debris until the fuel burned out.

It was a wild, stormy night in the mountain canons when the two heavy trains met. Blinding snow darkened the rocky gorges, and speed was not high. The baggage car of the westbound train broke in two, and the three coaches were squeezed together. The baggage car, the mail car, and a coach of the eastbound train buckled.

### A SHEET OF FLAME.

Hardly had the notice of the wreck ceased, when the gas, with which the train was lit, ignited, and a sheet of fire ran through the shattered cars. In the forward coach of the westbound train every seat was occupied by passengers, most of whom were homeseekers. Many foreigners were among them, and in their terror they succumbed, without attempting to reach safety, being roasted alive. The cooler ones, seeing their danger, rushed for the windows and doors, and, with the aid of the passengers in the rear of the train and those members of the train crew who were unhurt, reached the open air. Many were injured by the rough handling they received or by flying glass.

One man in the first coach of No. 3 had managed to raise a window, and had forced his body half way to freedom when he became lodged in the window. He fought fiercely for life, but each movement only wedged him the more tightly, till the flames swept over him. He cried out: "For God's sake, and for the sake of my baby, shoot me." The onlookers, prevented from approaching the scene because of the intense heat, could do nothing to relieve the man's sufferings. Finally a timber from the roof of the car fell on his head, killing him.

Communication was opened with the Pueblo office of the railroad from Portland, a mile from the wreck, and a relief train at once was despatched to the scene. The injured were placed in the sleeping cars and brought to Pueblo, with the passengers of the eastbound

train who were unhurt. Another relief train came from Florence to take away the injured portion of the east-bound train.

### ORDER NOT DELIVERED.

The Utah and California express, west-bound, left Pueblo an hour and a half late, with orders to meet the Colorado and New Mexico express, eastbound, at Florence. This order was changed, and the westbound train was directed to pass the eastbound train at Beaver, about 12 miles east of Florence. The order should have been delivered to the train crew at Swallow, but for some reason the operator there neglected to deliver the order. In the meantime the eastbound train had received its orders, and expected to meet the westbound train at Beaver. No other orders intervened to prevent the wreck.

It is impossible to determine the exact number of dead on account of the incineration of many bodies.

One of the pathetic tragedies of the disaster was the wiping out of all but two of the family of Taylor Hewitt, of Lebo, Kan. Father, mother, daughter, grandchild, and the wives of the sons are missing. The two sons, A. Hewitt and W. L. Hewitt, are among the injured in the hospital here, each of them having leg fractures in addition to other injuries.

E. A. Hewitt said that he had a dream several months ago, in which his family were all killed. He said he saw, just as plainly as he later saw the real wreck, everything that took place after the collision.

### NO WONDER THEY REBEL.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Lethal newspapers analyze the repressive measures of the Russian Government in the Baltic provinces from Dec. 14 to Feb. 14. The military hanged 18 persons and shot 621. Three hundred and twenty were killed in armed encounters and 251 were flogged. Ninety-seven farm houses, 22 town dwellings, four schools, two town halls and three club houses were burned.

### WITH AN IRON HAND.

A despatch from Sukhum, Trans-Caucasia, says: The ruthless manner in which Gen. Alikhanoff has crushed the revolution in the Government of Kutais by razing towns, executing ringleaders of the movement and driving sympathizers with it to the mountains, has produced such resentment that acts of terror and the throwing of bombs at the troops are frequent. Gen. Alikhanoff has proclaimed and is enforcing martial law with terrible rigor and revolutionaries or other persons caught with arms are immediately shot.

A despatch from Warsaw says: An armed crowd on Sunday attacked the prison in Pakia Street, killed a warden, mortally wounded two others, and liberated a political prisoner named Zaleski.

## ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

### WHAT THE LEGISLATURE AT TORONTO IS DOING.

#### BENEFITS OF REFORESTRATION.

Mr. Downey, in moving the second reading of his bill providing for the exemption of woodlands from taxation, made a strong plea for legislation that would promote any reforestation on the farm lands of Ontario. Hitherto a suicidal policy had been pursued with reference to the preservation of Ontario's forest lands. The bill, by exempting from taxation ten acres of forest land in every hundred acres, would encourage farmers to develop and preserve their wood lots. The result would beneficially effect climate and natural water-powers. Similar laws were in force in Connecticut, Illinois and other States of the Union.

Hon. Mr. Cochrane had no objection to giving the bill its second reading, but he noted that the Government had in contemplation a general scheme of reforestation and of forest protection. There was, however, not enough time this session to formulate in legislation the progressive policy under consideration.

#### BARN-RAISINGS.

Hon. Mr. Hanna did not think that Mr. Little's bill to ensure the safety of farmers attending barn-raising and to appoint an inspector to see the law carried out should go through, at least in its present form. He suggested that some such law as the Workmen's Compensation for Injuries Act might be practicable in these cases. The builders, however, were at the present time liable for damages in the case of accidents. The bill was withdrawn.

#### ASSESSMENT ACT.

On motion of Mr. Munro an amendment to the Assessment Act, providing that the amount of assessment on telephone lines in any township should not exceed the cost per mile of construction, was read a second time. Hon. Mr. Hanna remarking that the principle it enumerated be safeguarded against in committee.

Mr. Smellie's proposed change in the Assessment Act, which is intended to place exemptions in towns and villages in territorial districts on the same basis as those of cities and towns in the older parts of the province, will be considered in committee with other bills of the same class.

#### ELECTIONS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Mr. Labrosse moved the second reading of a bill to postpone municipal elections to the Friday before New Year's Day, when, owing to the last Monday in December being Christmas Day, the nominations take place on the preceding Friday. Many people, Mr. Labrosse said were away visiting their friends at New Year time, and were deprived of their votes under the present regulations.

Hon. Mr. Hanna replied that elections had been held on Monday from time immemorial. He did not think they interfered with the celebration of the holiday. It might be a question, indeed, whether the midwinter season was the proper time to hold these elections, but since they did take place then, he believed it was as well to have them on the holiday, when everyone was at liberty. He agreed, however, to let the motion go on to the committee.

#### SALE OF ONTARIO BONDS.

Hon. Col. Matheson announced that arrangements had been made with the Bank of Montreal for the issue in London, upon most favorable conditions to the province, of a permanent loan to redeem the treasury bills, amounting to \$1,200,000 sterling, issued in November, 1904, and renewed in May and November, 1905, on account of the construction of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railroad. The loan will fall due in 1946, and the issue price is 98½, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. The present issue will net the province \$350,000 in excess

it was time a change was made. The farmers of Ontario wanted to learn how to conduct a dairy business at a profit rather than at a loss.

#### MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Carscallen's bill to amend the Municipal Act provides that, in addition to the publication required in cases of a by-law authorizing the issue of debentures, the estimates of the intended expenditures shall be given, except where the issue covers extensions of gas, electric light or water works. The bill also provides that it shall not be necessary to obtain the consent of the electors to by-laws for extensions if they be approved by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council, and that it has been shown that the extensions are necessary, and that an additional revenue will be derived therefrom to meet the increased expenditure.

#### THE GRUESOME SECRET.

### Living Tomb of Ages Ago Discovered in Castle.

A despatch from London says: The Daily Mail says While digging on land near Frenchpark, County Roscommon, Ireland, on Saturday, a laborer discovered a cavern, with an arched roof, about six feet in depth. From this a narrow winding passage led to an old castle about a quarter of a mile distant. The underground passage was well built and some of the walls bear traces of inscriptions, while at a certain point a number of skeletons and bones were found, together with a quantity of metal, which proved to be armor and weapons, evidently of great antiquity.

An old legend in connection with the castle runs to the effect that ages ago the remains of one of the most powerful of the Connaught clans took refuge in this castle after their defeat in battle, and being driven into the passage it was closed up at either end by their foes and the warriors were thus left to their death.

#### DEAD FROM STAB IN HOTEL.

### An Ex-Bartender Killed in Fracas at Collingwood.

A despatch from Collingwood says. As the result of a fracas in the bar of the Grand Central Hotel here on Thursday evening Frederick Lewis is dead, stabbed by Louis Bartelle with a pocket-knife. Lewis was struck near the heart, the main artery being severed, and he did not long survive the wound. The murdered man, who was well known around Collingwood, was until recently a bartender in Midland, and has lately been bill-poster of the town. His mother resides on the corner of College and Markham streets, Toronto. Bartelle is a native of Tonawanda, employed by the Charlton Lumber Company. What caused the tragedy is not known, as there were few witnesses to the altercation, but it is said that Lewis, by taunts, goaded Bartelle into a desperate frame of mind. Both men were quite sober. As soon as the fatal blow was struck the murderer made his escape by the back door of the hotel. He was closely pursued, and finally was captured by ex-Chief of Police Cheesman, of Stayner, in the Grand Trunk yards. He had hitherto borne a good reputation.

#### SAD FATALITY AT ST. GEORGE.

### Newly Arrived Immigrant Killed and Companion Injured.

A despatch from St. George, Ont., says: While crossing the bridge on the Grand Trunk Railway near St. George on Friday, Stephen Cox was killed and Ruth Hinchcliffe was severely injured by Grand Trunk freight train No. 813. The victims had just come from England with the contingent sent out by the Salvation Army, and, in company with Willy Hinchcliffe and a young man named Withers, had left the express train at Harrisburg and were proceeding to the homes of relatives living at St. George by the railway track. When on

## LEADING MARKETS

Toronto, March 20. — Flour — Ontario wheat patents are \$3 bid in buyers' sacks outside for export. Manitoba first patents are quoted at \$4.30 to \$4.40, Toronto, and strong bakers' at \$3.90 to \$4, Toronto. Bran, nominal, at \$18 at outside points, and shorts at \$16.50 to \$18 outside.

Wheat — No. 2 white offered at 76½c outside, with 76c bid. No. 2 red Winter,

fat backs, \$19 to \$20; compound lard, 6½ to 7½c; Canadian pure lard, 11½ to 12c; kettle rendered, 12½ to 13c; hams, 12 to 13½c; bacon, 14½c; fresh killed abattoir dressed hogs, \$10; country dressed, \$8.75 to \$9.25; alive, \$7.50 for selects. Eggs — New laid, 16 to 17c per dozen; storage and lined, 12c, nominal. Butter — Cheapest creamery, 22 to 22½c; undergrades, 20 to 21c; dairy, 19 to 20c. Cheese — Ontario, 13 to 13½c.

#### UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Toronto. Bran, nominal, at \$18 to outside points, and shorts at \$16.50 to \$18 outside.

Wheat — No. 2 white offered at 75¢ outside, with 76¢ bid. No. 2 red Winter, 75¢ bid outside, on G. T. R.; it offered at 76¢, now shipped to Portland, with 75¢ bid. No. 2 mixed offered outside at 76¢ with 75¢ bid. No. 2 goose offered at 74¢ outside, without bids. No. 1 Northern offered at 80¢ on track, Point Edward, May delivery, while 80¢ was bid North Bay, to arrive.

Barley — No. 2 offered at 50¢ outside, without bids. No. 3 extra, 47¢ bid f.o.b., at 78 per cent. points, for one load.

Oats — No. 2 white offered at 34½¢ low freights to New York, with 34¢ bid, and at 36½¢ in store, Toronto, with 36¢ in track bid to arrive Toronto; No. 2 mixed, 35¢ bid, Toronto.

Corn — No. 3 American yellow offered at 49½¢ on track, Toronto, and at 49½¢ to arrive, Toronto, with 49¢ bid.

Buckwheat — No. 2 offered outside at 50¢, without bids.

#### COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Apples — Choice stock, \$3 to \$3.50 per bbl., and inferior qualities, \$2.25 to \$2.50.

Beans — Hand-picked, \$1.75 to \$1.80; primes, \$1.65 to \$1.70.

Honey — 7 to 8¢ for strained, and \$1.50 to \$2 per dozen combs.

Hops — 15 to 18¢ per lb.

Hay — Car lots of No. 1 timothy are quoted at \$8 on track, Toronto, and No. 2 at 86.

Straw — \$1.50 to \$6 per ton.

Potatoes — Ontario stock, 65 to 75¢ per bag, and Eastern, 75 to 80¢ per bag on track.

Poultry — Turkeys, fresh killed, 14 to 15¢; ducks, 12 to 13¢; geese, 10 to 11¢; chickens, 11 to 12¢ live chickens, 7 to 9¢ per lb.

#### THE DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter — Pound rolls are quoted at 20 to 21¢; large rolls 19 to 20¢; good to choice dairy tubs, 20 to 21¢; and inferior 16 to 17¢. Creamery prints sell at 20 to 21¢, and solids at 24 to 25¢.

Eggs — New laid are selling at 16 to 16½¢ per dozen in case lots, and cold storage at 13½ to 14¢.

Cheese — Large cheese 14¢, twins 14½¢ per lb.

#### HOG PRODUCTS.

Dressed hogs in car lots are steady at \$8.50 to \$8.75. Bacon, long clear, 11 to 11½¢ per lb., in case lots; mess pork, \$18 to \$18.50; short cut, \$22 to \$22.50; hams, light to medium, 13 to 13½¢; do., heavy, 12½¢; rolls, 11½ to 11¾¢; shoulders, 11 to 11½¢; backs, 15½ to 16¢; breakfast bacon, 14 to 14½¢.

Lard — Tierces, 10½¢; tubs, 11¢; pails, 11½¢.

#### BUSINESS AT MONTREAL.

Montreal, March 20. — Grain — There but little enquiry for either Manitoba wheat or American corn from over the cable. Barley continues firm in tone; prices show no change. Dealers were offering oats at lower prices. Purchases could be made in car lots at 36½¢ for No. 4 oats in store, and 37¢ for No. 2, and 38½¢ for No. 2. Sales were made of a few lots at a shade more than these figures, but one may secure large quantities without having to pay more, buyers being hard enough to find even at the reduction. Flour — Manitoba Spring wheat patents, \$4.50; strong bakers', \$4 to \$4.10; Winter wheat patents, \$4.25 to \$4.50, and straight rollers, \$3.90 to \$4 in wood; in bags, \$1.85 to \$1.90. Rolled oats — \$2 to \$2.05 in bulk, 90 lbs. Feed oats — \$2 to \$2.05 in bulk, \$20; shorts, in bags, \$20 to \$20.50; Manitoba bran, in bags, \$20; shorts, \$20.50 to \$21. Hay — No. 1, \$8.50 to \$9 per ton on track; No. 2, \$7.50 to \$8; clover, \$5.50 to \$6; clover, mixed, \$6 to \$6.50. Beans — Choice primes, \$1.60 to \$1.65 per bushel; hand-picked, \$1.80. Potatoes — Per bag hand-picked, 65 to 70¢. Honey — White of 80 lbs., 65 to 70¢; 13 to 14¢ per pound sec. clover, in comb, 13 to 14¢; buckwheat, 6½¢ to 7¢; extract, 8 to 9¢; buckwheat, 6½¢ to 7¢. Provisions — Heavy Canadian short cut, \$21; light short cut, \$20; American short cut, \$20; American cut clear

to 21¢; dairy, 19 to 20¢. Cheese — Ontario, 13 to 13½¢.

#### UNITED STATES MARKETS.

Buffalo, March 20. — Flour — Steady. Wheat — Spring, firm; No. 1 Northern, 82½¢; Winter dull; No. 2 red, 86¢. Corn — Quiet; No. 2 yellow, 47¢; No. 2 corn, 46½¢. Oats — Steady; No. 2 white, 34½¢. Barley — Quiet; 48 to 52¢ for good to choice. Rye — Dull and weak; No. 1, 68¢.

St. Louis, March 20. — Wheat — Cash, 83¢; May, 74½¢; July, 74½¢.

Milwaukee, March 20. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 78 to 79¢; No. 2 Northern, 74 to 77¢; May, 77¢ bid. Rye — No. 1, 62 to 63½¢. Barley — No. 2, 54 to 55¢; sample, 37½ to 53¢. Corn — No. 3 cash, 40 to 40½¢; May, 43¢ asked.

Duluth, March 20. — Wheat — No. 1 Northern, 75½¢; No. 2 Northern, 73½¢; May, 76½¢; July, 78¢.

Minneapolis, March 20. — Wheat — May, 75½¢; July, 77½ to 78¢; September 77½¢; No. 1 hard, 75½¢; No. 1 Northern, 75½¢; No. 2 Northern, 73½¢. Flour — Unchanged. Bran — In bulk, \$13.50 to \$13.75.

#### LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Toronto, March 20. — The run of cattle offering at the Western Market this morning was rather heavy.

Export Cattle — Choice are quoted at \$4.00 to \$5.15, good to medium at \$4 to \$4.50, others at \$3.75 to \$4, bulls at \$3.50 to \$4, and cows at \$2.75 to \$3.50.

Butcher Cattle — Picked lots, \$4.60 to \$4.85; good to choice, \$4.25 to \$4.50; fair to good, \$3.50 to \$4; common, \$2.50 to \$3; cows, \$2.75 to \$4; bulls, \$3 to \$4; canners, \$1.50 to \$2.

Stockers and Feeders — Short-keep feeders are quoted at \$4 to \$4.50, heavy feeders at \$3.85 to \$4.15, medium at \$2.50 to \$3.50, bulls at \$2 to \$2.75, good stockers run at \$3 to \$3.65, light at \$2.75 to \$3, rough to common at \$2 to \$2.75, and bulls at \$1.75 to \$2.50.

Milk Cows — \$30 to \$60 each.

Calves — 3½¢ to 6½¢ per lb. Sheep and Lambs — Export ewes are quoted unchanged at \$4.75 to \$5.25 per cwt. and bucks are easier at \$3.50 to \$4.50. Grain-fed lambs are 15¢ higher at \$6.75 to \$7.25, and mixed are dull at \$5.50 to \$7.25, and mixed are dull at \$5.50 to \$6.50.

Hogs — \$6.85 per cwt. for selects and \$6.60 for lights and fats, fed and watered.

#### CHANGE AT ESQUIMALT.

The British Garrison Will March Out in May.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says: The last British garrison in Canada will be withdrawn in May. Col. English, R. G., having received orders on Saturday night to hold himself in readiness to march out of the Work Point Barracks in that month, and with him will go about 350 men of all branches and ranks of the service, besides quite a colony of wives and children who occupy cottages in the vicinity of the barracks.

At the same time Col. Holmes, district officer commanding, acting for the Department of Militia and Defence at Ottawa has received notice to issue advertisements calling for tenders for supplies to the Canadian garrison, which will march in when their comrades of the British forces vacate. His instructions give no clue as to the number of men who will take the places of the British troops, but from unofficial sources it is learned that it will consist of as many, if not more, than at the present. This force will receive a haven of the present force, as forty or fifty of the men now on this station have received permission to take discharge and join the Canadian garrison. They consist of about equal numbers of Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery. These men much prefer remaining on this station to going home, and it is probable some arrangement will be reached whereby their pension allowance will be credited to them because of Canadian service.

Ontario Railroad. The loan will fall due in 1946, and the issue price is 98½¢, with interest at 3½ per cent. per annum, payable half yearly. The present issue will net the province \$350,000 in excess of the rate offered for the loan proposed in 1903, and will be over \$50,000 in excess of any offers made in 1905. The Provincial Treasurer also announced that the remaining amount authorized for the construction of the railway, \$1,200,000, will be raised in Canada.

#### TO IMPROVE SMALL FAIRS.

The House went into committee on the estimates for agriculture. Mr. Ross, speaking on the item of \$95,020 for agricultural and horticultural societies, asked if the Government was adopting any definite policy along the line of improving small rural fairs. He thought much of the provincial grant was wasted on some of these fairs, which were of small value from an educational standpoint.

Hon. Mr. Monteith replied that a Government bill would be brought down which would tend to better the present condition of matters in this respect, and would encourage the class of fairs which were purely agricultural and educational.

Hon. Adam Beck, commenting on the item of \$6,000 for Spring station shows and investigations, declared that the horse industry of the province had not been adequately assisted by the late Government as compared with the grants to the cattle, swine and sheep interests. His experience as a horseman, had been that it was more difficult to find good horses in Ontario now than it was ten years ago. Yet the market for good horses was better than then. Scrubs were no longer wanted. Fortunately the South African War had taken many horses of this class out of the country. The need of encouraging farmers to breed judiciously and intelligently was greater now than ever.

#### EXPERIMENTAL FARM.

Several new officials have been appointed in connection with Farmers' Institutes, and Hon. Mr. Ross wished to know how the necessity for their services arose.

Hon. Mr. Monteith replied that there had been a great improvement in the attendance at the institutes during the past year. Young men were beginning to take an interest in their work, and they were compelled to employ a few additional officers to cope with this increased attendance.

During a brief discussion on a vote of \$23,200 to the dairy branch, Hon. Mr. Monteith informed Mr. Ferguson, of Grenville, that the Government had not considered the establishment of an experimental farm in connection with the Kingston Dairy School.

#### SAN JOSE SCALE SPREADING.

An item of \$4,000 for spraying fruit trees affected with the San Jose scale was challenged by Mr. McCoig, of West Kent, who thought the amount much too small, as the scale, he understood, was spreading in some districts. It was a matter that required immediate attention.

Mr. Monteith replied that last year they had supplied the medicinal material to fruit-growers, and had borne the expense of sending a man round to show them how to apply it. This year the fruit men had sufficient knowledge of the spraying method to render this expense unnecessary; consequently, they had concluded that there was no need of increasing the vote.

#### EXPERIMENTAL DAIRY.

Mr. Sutherland (South Oxford) went at experimental dairy department at Guelph. He declared that the results of the past ten years' experiments had by no means justified the money spent on them. The annual output of the dairy herds at the O. A. C. had not been appreciably increased in ten years. He believed tests had not been properly made, and the experiments as conducted hitherto were of little value to the farmers. When the reports of the professors showed, for instance, that the cost of producing a pound of beef or a pound of cheese from the herd was very much more than could be realized even at extra high prices for the product, then

Willy Hinchecliffe and a young man named Withers, had left the express train at Harrisburg and were proceeding to the homes of relatives living at St. George by the railway track. When on the high bridge near St. George the freight train came close to them before they were aware of it. Both ran before the engine in order to get off the bridge, and the engineer reversed the locomotive. But both were struck by the cowcatcher, and Cox expired immediately afterwards. The girl, who is 15 years of age, will probably die. Cox was aged 22 years.

#### PRECIOUS METALS OF DOMINION.

Yukon Credited With 57 Per Cent of Gold Output.

A despatch from Ottawa says: Mr. Ingall, in his summary report of the mineral production of Canada for 1905 says the increase of 14 per cent. during the past year is the more remarkable as the falling off in the output of gold from the Yukon continues, amounting to over \$2,000,000 in value. Of the gold products of the Dominion the Yukon is credited with 57 per cent., British Columbia 40 per cent., and the other provinces three per cent. In Ontario activity was evident in prospecting and developing both in the old districts in the Eastern parts of the province and in the newer gold-bearing districts west of Thunder Bay.

In British Columbia the dry season affected the production of placer gold. The Yukon continued to fall off, and will do so until under more favorable conditions the permanent forms of mining lower grade bodies of gravel are fully established. British Columbia and Ontario, since the development of mining at Cobalt, are now credited with 98 per cent. of the silver produced in Canada.

#### LIFE POLICIES FOUR BILLIONS.

Vast Total of Insurance of the People of Great Britain.

A despatch from London says: The people of the British Islands are now insured by 96 companies to the enormous total of £941,879,726 (\$4,705,398,630), and this does not include the figures of the colonial and foreign companies. The blue-book which annually appears on this subject has just been published.

Premiums were paid last year to the amount of £35,644,141 (\$178,220,705), and the year's claims came to £22,122,432 (\$110,612,175), there being an increase under the latter head of £1,136,742 (\$5,683,710).

The companies closed the year with balances amounting in the aggregate to £317,088,943 (\$1,585,444,715). Of this sum they now have almost £36,000,000 (\$180,000,000) invested in land, house property and ground rents.

#### CHARGED BRITISH SQUARE.

Nigeria Rebels Were Practically Annihilated.

A despatch to the London Daily Mail from Zungeru, Nigeria, says that a British punitive force, commanded by Capt. Goodwin, attacked Sokoto on March 12. The natives twice charged the British square, but were almost annihilated. The British then advanced to Sauru, which they found to be strongly held. They bombarded the place. The defenders fought desperately, facing the British charges. The place was finally captured at the point of the bayonet. The natives were driven out and pursued by mounted troops. More than 300 of them were killed, including their leader. The revolt is now crushed. Loyal chiefs are now co-operating with the troops. One British officer was severely wounded.

In February a number of native fanatics in Northern Nigeria massacred a company of native troops and three British officers. The expedition referred to above was despatched to deal with them.



## DOMINION PARLIAMENT

### GOVERNOR GENERAL'S SPEECH AT THE OPENING.

#### OUTSTANDING LOANS.

Mr. Borden was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that \$1,400,000 sterling of temporary loans contracted by the Government were outstanding on March 1st, 1906. \$200,000 was borrowed in September last at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum, and \$200,000 on Nov. 3rd, 1905, to redeem a debt falling due, at the rate of 3½ per cent. The average rate of the two was 3.22 per cent.

#### MR. PRESTON'S VISIT.

Mr. Wilson (Lennox), was informed by Hon. Mr. Oliver that W. T. R. Preston, Dominion Immigration Commissioner, of London, Eng., visited Canada towards the close of last year on official business, having been sent for by the Government. Mr. Preston's position in England was that of an official subordinate to the Canadian High Commissioner.

#### THE HOG TRADE.

Mr. Clements was informed by Hon. Mr. Fisher that the Townships of Tilbury East, Raleigh, East and West Dover, Chatham, Harwich, Camden and Howard were now under quarantine in respect to the hog trade. The first six had been quarantined since Oct. 22, 1904, and the latter had been added on May 1st following. There had been 141 hogs reported and killed in Harwich and thirteen in Chatham. The sum of \$714 had been paid for compensation.

#### CANNINGTON POST OFFICE.

Col. Hughes was informed by Mr. Aylesworth that Mr. H. D. Talbot, postmaster at Cannington, was removed from office in February because he was carrying on under another name a mercantile business in the village in competition with others, when at the same time the salary and allowances seemed to be sufficient to maintain the postmaster. No complaints had been received by the department about the management of the post office.

#### IMMIGRATION.

Dr. Sproule obtained a great deal of information from Mr. Oliver relating to immigration and the amount of money spent upon it from 1901 to 1905. The total amount spent during these years was as follows:

|                    |          |
|--------------------|----------|
| 1900 to 1901 ..... | \$44,729 |
| 1901 to 1902 ..... | 484,841  |
| 1902 to 1903 ..... | 642,913  |
| 1903 to 1904 ..... | 744,788  |
| 1904 to 1905 ..... | 972,356  |

There were 1,296 immigrants deported during 1903, 1904, and 1905 on account of being diseased or physically or mentally unsuited.

#### FRATERNAL INSURANCE.

Mr. Lalor was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the insurance commissioners had full authority to investigate fraternal insurance, as well as other forms of insurance carried on by companies operating under Dominion charter or Dominion license.

#### PATENT MEDICINES.

Dr. Sproule was told by the First Minister that the Government was considering the question of controlling the sale of patent medicines containing dangerous drugs or ingredients.

#### ATTENDANCE OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Henderson was told by Sir Wilfrid that he intended to move for the appointment of a committee to revise the rules of the House, and it would consider the matter of having a daily record made of the attendance of members.

#### ADULTERATION ACT.

Mr. Bergeron's bill to amend the Adulteration Act was introduced and read a first time. He explained that it was the same bill as he had introduced near the close of the last session. It would provide that manufacturers of patent medicines should indicate on the labels the ingredients of the article.

#### RAILWAY ACT.

dian Engineer to the effect that the bridge, which would be 150 feet above high water, would interfere with traffic. It ought, at least, to be 10 or 15 feet higher, in order to accommodate the large ships of the future and even some of the present day.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson said that there apparently was no need for any anxiety regarding the height of the Quebec bridge. He described the spans of the bridge, and said there would be a clearance above the highest water level of 150 feet for a width of 1,200 feet, covering the whole channel.

#### PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Mr. Bickerdike, M.P., presented scores of petitions, signed by some 15,000 people, urging that Parliament pass a law making usury a criminal offence.

Mr. Cockshutt presented petitions from Bible societies in all parts of Canada asking for incorporation as the Canadian Bible Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The retired servants of the Hudson's Bay Company, known as the veterans of the Fur Trade Association, petitioned Parliament to investigate into their claim to certain lands set apart for them by Lord Selkirk in the early part of last century. Out of some 71,000,000 acres, only 368,640 acres, they say, have been granted to the retired servants.

#### ST. LAWRENCE CHANNEL.

Hon. Mr. Brodeur, Minister of Marine, said that by Oct. 1st next the channel in the St. Lawrence from Montreal to Batiscan would be thirty feet deep. So far as the width was concerned, there were some very large curves which they were trying to widen out in order to make the channel as wide as possible. It was also confidently expected that, with the improvements in the lighting system the channel would soon be navigable, both by night and day, without any difficulty.

#### PATENT MEDICINES.

Mr. A. C. Pratt's bill makes it compulsory on proprietary and patent medicine manufacturers and vendors to attach a label printed in plain English, on every package of goods, setting forth a full schedule of its ingredients. In addition, it provides that the word "Poison" must be placed on all packages or bottles in the contents of which there is more than six per cent. of alcohol or than one-twentieth per cent. of morphine, heroin, cocaine or of salts, derivatives or equivalents of any of them. The Secretary of the Board of Health is also empowered to make analyses at any time of any of these preparations and complete information as to them must be filed with him.

#### COST \$30,000 PER MILE.

Good Route Obtained for G. T. P. in Quebec.

A despatch from Ottawa says: The report of the Transcontinental Railway Commissioners for the year ending June 30, says a first-class line has been obtained, extending from the Quebec boundary at Lake Baker to Waymontachine, a distance of 433 miles. From one end to the other the line will pass through country which, where not capable of being developed into good agricultural districts, will supply good timber traffic to the railway. The cost per mile will not very much exceed \$30,000.

#### DISBAND JAMAICAN ARMY.

Waited Imperial Move and Decided to Save the Money.

A despatch from Kingston, Jamaica, says: As a result of the new policy followed by Great Britain in the disposition of her naval and military forces the local Legislature to-day refused to pass the appropriation for the maintenance of the Jamaica militia, which, with the exception of probably 100 men of the artillery for garrison duty, will be disbanded.

## SHIP AND POWER TUNNEL.

Remarkable Invention Patented by an Old Vancouver Captain.

A Vancouver despatch says: Capt. Power of this city, a master mariner of over half a century's experience, has perfected an invention that, he believes, will be generally adopted in shipbuilding. The plan is to have two large parallel holes or tunnels run from prow to stern, deep down in the ship's hold. By this arrangement the water will pass through these tunnels or tubes at a speed equal to the forward movement of the vessel. A steamer going at the rate of 15 knots an hour would give a fifteen-mile current through the tubes, and from these internal rushing streams the captain would derive power for heating, lighting and ventilating the ship. As a matter of fact, he had a boat rigged out on this plan, and operated in the Vancouver waters. The result was so successful that he is absolutely sure of the practicability of his invention, which he has patented in several countries.

## 100,000 ACRES BOUGHT.

Colossal Purchase in Western Canada Wheat Belt.

A St. Paul, Minn., despatch says: Announcement was made on Thursday of a colossal land purchase in the Western Canada wheat belt by an American-Canadian syndicate, headed by F. A. Bean, miller, of New Prague, Minnesota. Canadian interests are represented by Hon. Dr. Montague, formerly Minister of Agriculture. Several different transactions are involved, and the total extent of the lands affected is 300,000 acres. The consideration is nearly \$3,000,000. The purchased lands are along the main line of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in Eastern Saskatchewan. Some parcels of land involved are on the main lines of the Canadian Northern Railway. The company is styled the "Western Canada Settlers Mutual Land Company." It will have offices in Winnipeg and St. Paul. Mr. Bean is convinced that in the near future the Western Canada wheat belt will be the greatest wheat producing region in the world. The company will have more than fifty plows at work in the vicinity of Esterhazy, Saskatchewan, as soon as the frost is out of the ground.

## BURIED IN A GOLD MINE.

Four Men Killed at Middlefield, Nova Scotia.

A Halifax, N. S., despatch says: A cave-in occurred at the gold mine at Middlefield, fifteen miles from Liverpool, N.S., early on Thursday morning, burying four men. Their names are George Crouse of Baker's Settlement, Slaughterwhite of Chelsea, and two named Taul of Molega, all Queen's County men. The body of one of the Tauls has been recovered, but the work of digging out the other three had to be abandoned, for the pit started to cave in again. Crouse and Slaughterwhite were single, but the Tauls were married and leave families.

## BODY EMITTED FLAMES.

Lineman Killed by Wire—Hung in View of Hundreds.

A Moncton despatch says: Harley Cole, aged 20, was killed on Friday afternoon by a live wire while working on the top of an electric light post in the Intercolonial yards. The body hung for 20 minutes, emitting flames and sparks in view of hundreds.

## FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

Fatal and Destructive Fire in Michigan Village.

## FLASHES FROM THE WIRE

The Very Latest Items From all Parts of the Globe.

### CANADA.

The Manitoba Legislature prorogued on Friday.

The United States Steel Corporation has decided to come into the Canadian market and erect a plant here.

A new issue of Provincial bonds will be made for the money to be used for the extension of the Temiskaming Railway.

A proposal for a motor coach service in Toronto has been laid before Buffalo and New York capitalists.

E. Hawke of Toronto has decided to establish large and fully equipped brick yards at Melfort, Sask.

The Peterboro tax rate for 1906 has fixed at 17½ mills, which is half a mill lower than last year.

The steamer Sovereign was burned to the water's edge at Lachine on Saturday.

Thomas W. Butler, Governor of Norfolk County Jail, died at Simcoe on Saturday, aged 62 years.

A new theatre and hotel are to be built at Winnipeg, to cost half a million dollars.

Smallpox has broken out at Seven Islands, and the Dominion and Quebec Governments are sending supplies, physicians and nurses down by steamer.

The C.P.R. has given another big order for new rolling stock, in view of the outlook for heavy demands all over the system.

John H. Cornish, the defaulting Treasurer of Brokenhead municipality, was sentenced to one year in jail at the Winnipeg Assizes.

Hamilton Police Commissioners granted an increase of twenty cents a day all around to the members of the police force, from the Chief down.

Mr. Justice Mahes fined W. J. Walsh, plumber, of Hamilton, \$400 for conspiracy. The case against the other twelve will probably be dropped.

Pictou has decided to accept Mr. Carnegie's offer of \$10,000 for a library, and steps will at once be taken to secure a suitable site for the building.

Alexander Graham Bell will present one of the telephones, with which he conducted early experiments, to the city of Brantford.

Canada's foreign trade for the eight months of the current fiscal year amounted to \$358,772,966, a gain over the same period last year of \$51,517,264.

During the summer the Minister of Railways contemplates running motor cars on the branch lines and in rural services of the Intercolonial Railway.

Hamilton Street Railway Company have received three car tickets from a man who said he had beaten the company out of them before he was converted.

The Standard Oil Company are reported to be building a wholesale warehouse at Melfort, Sask., to be used as a distributing point for the Carrot River country.

### UNITED STATES.

Herr Johann Most, the widely-known anarchist, died suddenly at Cincinnati.

By her will Miss Susan B. Anthony leaves \$10,000 to the Women's suffragist movement.

Three firemen were killed by the collapse of a roof in a fire which destroyed the old Armory at Camden, N. J.

In a pitched battle near Vinita, Indian territory, with a gang of Indian outlaws, three United States deputy marshals were killed on Monday night.

Corinne Miller shot and killed Wm. Morrow, her sweetheart, at Wichita, Kansas, because of jealousy. Morrow stood at the head of a stairway when shot. The body rolled down stairs into the street.

The shaft of an ancient Spanish silver



was the same on as the last session. It would provide that manufacturers of patent medicines should indicate on the labels the ingredients of the article.

#### RAILWAY ACT.

Mr. Ingram was informed by Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Minister of Railways would introduce a bill to amend the Railway Act this session which would probably include legislation regarding telephone companies.

#### POSITIONS OF EMOLUMENT.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier told Dr. Sproule that only two members of Parliament had been appointed to positions of emolument from the Crown since last session. They were Sir William Mulock, of North York, and Mr. Mackenzie, of Cape Breton.

#### CIGARETTE EVIL.

Mr. Blain learned from Mr. Fitzpatrick that it was possible that a bill would again be introduced this session dealing with the cigarette evil.

#### THE INTERCOLONIAL.

Mr. Morin learned from Mr. Emmerson that the number of employees on the Intercolonial were as follows: 1889, 5,037; 1900, 5,601; 1901, 7,251; 1902, 7,013; 1903, 6,962; 1904, 7,160; 1905, 8,540.

#### HEIGHT OF QUEBEC BRIDGE.

Mr. Armstrong brought up the question of the height of the Quebec bridge by reading from an article in the Cana-

the Jamaica militia, which, with the exception of probably 100 men of the artillery for garrison duty, will be disbanded.

#### STRIKERS USE DYNAMITE.

##### Severe Explosion in Doorway of Wholesale Grocer.

A despatch from New York says: A charge of dynamite was set off on Wednesday in the doorway of Clark, Chapin & Bushnell, wholesale grocers, against whom a teamsters strike has been in progress for some time. The explosion severely damaged the front of the store, which is on Duane street. Charges that strikers or their sympathizers set off the dynamite were made by members of the firm.

#### RUSSIA COURTING JAPAN.

##### Will Send an Imperial Prince to Tokio on a Visit.

A despatch from London says: The Toldo correspondent of the Telegraph says the Czar, wishing to increase the friendship between Russia and Japan, will send an Imperial prince to visit Japan, accompanied by a distinguished staff of generals and admirals. Japan will send a similar mission to Russia.

## RUSSIA KNOWS NO PEACE

### Arrest and Deportation of Candidate for Czar's Election.

#### PEASANTS ARE TERRORIZED.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of The London Times in cabling from the Russian capital says: The official communique states that the Minister of Justice is hurriedly drafting laws to prevent election abuses. Meanwhile the provincial authorities continue to arrest and deport candidates and terrorize the peasants. A telegram from Yaroslavl says that only thirteen of six hundred small landlords and clergy met to elect delegates to the provincial electoral college. These thirteen elected eleven of their own number.

Ominous rumors come from Moscow. The revolutionaries are said to be displaying great activity, and a large proportion of the workmen have definitely refused to take part in the elections. Considerable unrest is noticeable among the railwaymen and causes alarm to the authorities. A regiment of dragoons and several batteries of artillery have been drafted into Moscow from Tver. Proclamations are being distributed in Moscow announcing that the revolutionaries will blow up the electoral offices when the elections begin. It is difficult to ascertain the origin of these proclamations. Extremists on both sides are adopting tactics designed to defeat the elections.

#### PRISONERS LEAVE MOSCOW.

Another batch of a hundred and fifty political prisoners left Moscow for Yakutsk. Five Moscow newspapers have been indicted. The Charkoff Seminarists have mutinied and poured sulphuric acid over the rector. The Government announces that it will take measures to stop the incitement to murder the Jews. This gives rise to reports that it is intended to close the reactionary organizations, but there is no confirmation of this, and it is doubtful if the St. Petersburg police or the Governor-General of Odessa, who have been foremost in promoting race hatred, will be punished.

#### TROUBLE IN MANCHURIA.

A despatch from London says: Telegrams from Vladivostok, says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, intimate that something serious is occurring in Manchuria. Traffic on the Ussuri Line is suspended. The Japanese

have been forbidden to come north. The Chinese are reported to be hostile.

#### SUBMARINE PLANS SOLD.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: A big scandal has developed in the Ministry of Marine owing to the discovery that the plans of the construction of Russian submarine boats have been sold to agents of a foreign power.

#### TERRIBLY TORTURED.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: Prof. Courtenay, a member of the Academy of Sciences, in an open letter on Thursday, describes the horrible tortures to which, he asserts, the political prisoners at Warsaw were subjected by Chief of Police Greun. He cites as examples two cases in which prisoners were starved, and on four consecutive nights were beaten with clubs, jumped on, their hair pulled out by the roots, and the soles of their feet cut with knives, until they signed statements confessing their guilt.

#### KICKED INTO INSENSIBILITY.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says: The daughter of General Izmailovich, who was condemned to death on March 2, her sentence later being commuted to imprisonment for life, has created a sensation similar to that caused by Mdle. Spiridonovo, the seventeen-year-old girl who shot M. Yuzhenoffsky, chief of the secret police of Tamboff, who smuggled a letter out of her prison describing the manner in which she had been treated. Mdle. Izmailovich has also succeeded in sending out a letter from her prison. It was published on Friday and described her horrible treatment after the attempt to kill the Governor of Minsk, as a result of which her accomplice, Ivan Kulikoff, was executed at Minsk, March 14. Mdle. Izmailovich says the police kicked her into insensibility and subsequently at the police station tore off her clothes, subjected her to indignities, cursed her, spat on her face and struck her with such force on the side of her head that an ear-drum was broken.

A local paper on Friday printed statistics showing that 397 executions occurred in Russia during the month of January.

## FOUR BURNED TO DEATH.

### Fatal and Destructive Fire in Michigan Village.

A Grand Rapids, Mich., despatch says: The business portion of the Village of Tustin, Osceola County, was destroyed by fire early on Friday, which started in the basement of the Hotel Compton from a defective furnace. Ten guests escaped in their night clothes, while four were burned to death. The dead: Wm. H. McGrane, proprietor of the hotel; Mrs. Wm. H. McGrane; Edward Demorest, porter; Charles Workman, traveling man, of Pierson. The financial loss is about \$22,000.

## SHOT WITHOUT TRIAL.

### Lionel W. Rothschild's Startling Charge in British House.

A London despatch says: Lionel Walter Rothschild, member of Parliament for the Aylesbury division of Bucks, speaking on Thursday night at Chesham on the question of exclusion of aliens and the number of poor Russian refugees excluded from Great Britain the last few months, said he possessed irrefutable evidence that every one of these men sent back was shot at the Russian frontier without trial.

## GUESTS OF KING EDWARD.

### Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth Visit England in June.

A London despatch says: The Chronicle says that Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Longworth, when they visit London in June, will make a stay at Buckingham Palace as the guests of King Edward. They will also visit the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough, the Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe and Ambassador and Mrs. Reid. They have accepted an invitation from the Society of American Women in London to a luncheon.

## FOUR WERE BEHEADED.

### Chinese Rebels Implicated in Attack on House of a Missionary.

A Canton despatch says: The leader of the rebels of Kuangsi Province and three others who were implicated in the attack on the house of the Rev. Dr. Andrew Beattie, the American missionary, at Fati in February, were beheaded March 12.

#### CONSTITUTION FOR CHINA.

### Commissioners of Opinion That Country Will Soon Have One.

A despatch from New York says: That China soon will have a constitutional government is the opinion of some of the Chinese commissioners who sailed for Liverpool on Tuesday. This constitution, they believe, will be modelled upon that of England. Announcement of this belief was made by one of the Secretaries of the commission just before the Baltic sailed.

#### PASSED JAPANESE HOUSE.

### Bill for Nationalization of Railways Adopted Without Amendment.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Railway Nationalization Bill passed the House of Representatives on Friday without amendment by 243 to 109. The cost of the purchase of home railways is estimated at \$250,000,000.

#### WIRELESS TELEPHONE.

### Clever Jap Engineer Credited With New Invention.

A despatch from Tokio says: The Admiralty announced on Thursday the invention of a wireless telephone. The inventor is an engineer of the name of Kimura.

Morrow, near Oswego, N. Y., Kansas, because of jealousy. Morrow stood at the head of a stairway when shot. The body rolled down stairs into the street.

The shaft of an ancient Spanish silver mine has been found near Cedar Park, Texas. It is believed to be the long lost San Saba mine, which was worked by the Spaniards more than a century ago. The steamer Swan sank at her pier at Lakeside, Oregon, as a result of a leak caused by muskrats. The rodents gnawed a hole through the hull near the waterline, and the boat settled until she rested on the bottom.

#### GENERAL.

The Pope does not think the condition of Catholics in France will be improved by the new Government.

Scotch shorthorn breeders will protest against the removal of the British embargo on cattle.

The British Admiralty has decided to take out a policy of £10,000,000 to cover the risk of including merchantmen in the coming naval manoeuvres.

#### INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

### Annual Report of the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children.

In the annual report of Mr. J. J. Kelso, Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children for Ontario, a good deal of interesting information is given concerning the efforts that are being made to surround unfortunate young people with good influences, so that they may grow up useful citizens.

Referring to Industrial Schools the report states that there are four of these institutions containing 345 pupils, and costing for maintenance during the year 1905 the sum of \$52,293.27. The Victoria School at Mimico has 200 pupils and received \$19,350.00 from the Government. St. John's School for Catholic boys has nearly 90 pupils and received last year \$8,008.00. The Alexandra School for girls has 35 pupils and received \$2,591.00, while the St. Mary's School for Catholic girls has 25 children and received \$2,012.00. In addition to the Government grant the municipality from which each child comes pays \$1.25 per week for maintenance. Wayward and incorrigible children between the age of 10 and 16 are sent to these schools on the indeterminate plan, and can be released on parole at any time. They cannot be retained in an institution longer than three years without a trial outside, but the institution has the right of supervision until they are 21. Care is observed to avoid anything like prison discipline in these schools; the aim being to maintain their character as educational institutions. Mr. Kelso states that the superintendents and officials of the schools are men and women of a high type of character, deeply interested in the best welfare of those under their charge, and anxious to assist them in every way to develop nobility of character. Only such children should be committed, however, as cannot be successfully dealt with under the foster home plan of the Children's Aid Society.

#### A WORTHY DAIRY EXAMPLE.

In this regard we can look to Holland for one instance. The first feature that strikes us is the high value of the land, the price ranging from \$500 to \$2,000 per acre. In 1899 the country possessed 960,000 milk cows, valued at \$50,250,000. We find thus that the average milk cow is worth \$52. If we strike half that price as an "average" in this country we are doing well.

Looking into the production of these herds we find a reason. The average production is 4,227 quarts, or about 9,000 lbs. of milk per head. It is estimated that the average yield per cow in the United States is 1,300 quarts or somewhat over 3,000 pounds. Our own average we hardly dare put higher, at any rate. With the advantages of immensely cheaper land and cheaper feed, what is to prevent our approaching the example of this small country? The only obstacle will be lack of education and perseverance.

## Does Your Heart Beat

Yes. 100,000 times each day. Does it send out good blood or bad blood? You know, for good blood is good health; bad blood, bad health. And you know precisely what to take for bad blood—Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Doctors have endorsed it for 60 years.

One frequent cause of bad blood is a sluggish liver. This produces constipation. Poisonous substances are then absorbed into the blood. Keep the bowels open with Ayer's Pills.

Made by J. C. Ayer Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Also manufacturers of  
**Ayer's**  
HAIR VIGOR.  
AUBRE CURE.  
CHERRY PECTORAL.  
We have no secrets! We publish the formulas of all our medicines.

## The Napanee Express

E. J. POLLARD.

EDITOR and PROPRIETOR.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

All local reading notices or notices announcing entertainments at which a fee is charged for admission, will be charged 50 per line for each insertion. If in ordinary type. In black type the price will be 10c per line each insertion.

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If one of this paper can be seen free of charge visitors to London, to whom advice gratis be given, if required.

## TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

### CHANGE OF CLUB RATES.

On and after 1st December, 1905, the following will be the Club Rates:

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Montreal Weekly Herald...          | \$1.00 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Globe.....                  | \$1.50 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Family Herald and Weekly Star..... | \$1.65 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Semi-Weekly Whig.....              | \$1.65 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Witness.....                | \$1.50 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Weekly Sun.....                    | \$1.65 |
| Any three of the above papers.....                             | \$2.40 |
| THE NAPANEE EXPRESS and the Daily Toronto Star.....            | \$1.80 |

## INCUBATORS AND BROODERS.

The hatching season is at hand and those who contemplate raising over two hundred chicks will find incubators and brooders more convenient than the natural method, and at the same time they can hatch their chickens early which means a better chance of getting eggs next winter.

There are a few points that need consideration in artificial incubating and brooding.

This incubator should be operated

95 degrees, at the age of 36 to 48 hours. We place on a board some grit also some bread crumbs or cracked wheat and oatmeal.

We keep this well supplied for perhaps two days until all the chicks know where to look for food. We also keep a constant supply of pure water in easy access. After the second day in the brooder we begin feeding about five or six times daily, just what the chickens eat quickly. It is still some what of a debatable point, whether it is wise to feed a young chick all it wants to eat before it is two weeks of age. We try to feed a little less than they would eat. Such feeds as bread and milk are given early in the morning, which is fed on clean boards or troughs. At nine o'clock some cracked wheat or pin head oatmeal is fed, or if these are not to be had, small wheat screening. This is buried slightly in the litter on the floor so as to induce the chicks to exercise. The above feeds are used alternately. Before there is any grass, we feed usually two feeds a day, after the chicks are a week old, of gruel or chopped roots or onions, sometimes boiled potatoes; enough shorts and bran is added to this to absorb the juices of the roots. We try to have the chicks drink some milk or if this is not at hand, we keep beef scrap in easy access. The feeding of much cooked or raw meat is dangerous a little is good. Where there is plenty of milk or insects, the animal food is not so essential. After three weeks of age feed three times daily, plenty of vegetables and grass (and exercise) Grit, water and broken charcoal in easy access. Reduce heat of brooder 4 degree per week until 75 degrees is reached. Chicks 5 or 6 weeks old require no artificial heat.

### How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O. We the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry out any obligations made by his firm.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists Toledo, O. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75 cents per bottle. Sold by all Druggists. Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

### WHAT OTHER PAPERS SAY.

Toronto Star.

The claim is made that the cold days are delaying the assessors. We don't see how this can be, as it is always a cold day for the taxpayer when the assessor calls.

Toronto Star.

It is the boast of the British Empire that conquered peoples always get a square deal. The latest instance of this appears to have occurred in Nigeria, where the poor benighted heathen "charged the square and got wiped out."

Goderich Signal.

Now that the county Councils are to be composed of members of the town and township Councils, why does not somebody start an agitation to have the Provincial Legislatures made up of county Councilors and the Dominion Parliament constituted of members of the Legislatures? Then we would settle the whole representation of the country by a single visit to the polls in January of each year.

Toronto Globe.

It is easy to understand why the short-horn breeders of Scotland are

heart with so much vitality as a frog, especially the species commonly known as the water frog. It is generally known that the aquatic frog will survive for months after the hind legs have been removed. Of course he cannot hop about as he could before losing his principal means of transit, but his fore legs help him to crawl wherever he desires to go. When I began to learn surgery I made a special dissection of a frog one day. I laid the various parts of the body on a table and discovered that life was extinct within a few hours in every organ except the heart. The heart showed valvular motion for a day after it had been severed entirely from the body. I am not aware that any other creature's heart is possessed of such vitality.

### Hammers.

Hammers are represented on the monuments of Egypt twenty centuries before our era. They greatly resembled the hammers now in use, save that there were no claws on the back for the extraction of nails. The first hammer was undoubtedly a stone held in the hand. Claw hammers were invented some time during the middle ages. Illuminated manuscripts of the eleventh century represent carpenters with claw hammers. Hammers are of all sizes, from the dainty instruments used by the jeweler, which weigh less than half an ounce, to the gigantic

# CASTORIA

The Kind You Have Always Bought, and which has been in use for over 30 years, has borne the signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

and has been made under his personal supervision since its infancy. Allow no one to deceive you in this. All Counterfeits, Imitations and "Just-as-good" are but Experiments that trifle with and endanger the health of Infants and Children—Experience against Experiment.

## What is CASTORIA

Castoria is a harmless substitute for Castor Oil, Paregoric, Drops and Soothing Syrups. It is Pleasant. It contains neither Opium, Morphine nor other Narcotic substance. Its age is its guarantee. It destroys Worms and allays Feverishness. It cures Diarrhoea and Wind Colic. It relieves Teething Troubles, cures Constipation and Flatulency. It assimilates the Food, regulates the Stomach and Bowels, giving healthy and natural sleep. The Children's Panacea—The Mother's Friend.

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Bears the Signature of

*Chas. H. Fletcher*

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In Use For Over 30 Years.

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Business School founded 1877.

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PRINCIPAL DYER, D. D.,  
Belleville, Ont.

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NAPANEE.

To sell High Class Nursery Stock in Fruits and Ornamentals. Largest list of NEW SPECIALTIES ever offered. START NOW AT THE BEST SELLING SEASON. Big inducements. Liberal Pay, Handsome Free Outfit. Territory Reserved. Catalogue and send 25c for our ALUMINUM POCKET MICROSCOPE (magnifies 41 times) and 50c for our HANDY SAW just the thing for trimming trees (cuts iron as well as wood).

STONE & WELLINGTON,  
Fonthill Nurseries,  
Over 600 acres,

TORONTO, ONT.

pared and colored by Titian. All the



and brooding.

This incubator should be operated where the air is pure. If the air in the room where the machine is run has an offensive odor due to the smell of kerosene, or decaying wood, or vegetables, the room is not a good place to run a machine. The machine may hatch fairly well but to raise the chicks is another question. Thousand of chicks are ruined by being hatched in ill ventilated rooms, especially if very moist.

The machine, especially a hot air make, must not be run in a direct draught as it may heat unevenly. It is well to have four or more thermometers and place them in different part of the egg tray before putting the eggs in, to make sure your machine has no "hot spots." Raise or lower the ends of the machine until it heats at least with in a degree and one-half at all parts. If a hot spot is found in the centre, this can be screened by attaching a cloth or a piece of metal under the top of the egg chamber. This will usually cause the heat to distribute better.

It is wise to follow the manufacturers' directions as to operating the machine. Different makes requires different treatment, and maker usually knows what his machine requires to do good work. Care should always be taken to keep the lamp and burner clean. At times the wire at the base of the burner gets dirty or covered with dust; this should be well cleaned, otherwise, the lamp is liable to flicker or smoke.

Chicks, as a rule, are more easily hatched than reared. Mortality in young chicks is frequently due to bad incubating; i.e., machine run in rooms in which the air is foul, or ran uneven in temperature; the parent stock being sickly or lacking in vigor, or can not be too particular about this point when selecting breeding stock; or it may be due to bad brooding and feeding, such as too large and too high temperatures, feeding heavy feeds, indigestible feeds, or too much at a time followed by long feeds.

One method of feeding is usually to remove the chicks from the incubator to the brooder, which has been bedded without straw or hay and warmed to

It is easy to understand why the short-horn breeders of Scotland are opposed to the repeal of the embargo on Canadian cattle, but they have no warrant for saying Canadian farmers are opposed to the removal of the restrictions. There is every reason why they should desire to have free entry of beef cattle into Great Britain, for it would mean a considerable addition to the value of Canadian cattle.

Saskatoon Phoenix.

There is no danger whatever to Canada so far as the Americans are concerned who are in Canada. The real crux of the situation is concerning the relations of eastern and western Canada. Anything that tends to bring us together is good, that which separates is ill. The largest freedom given our trade, the fullest development given to transportation and a generous treatment of this new land in the day of its beginnings will do more to cement the east and west together than anything in the form of foreign notions concerning our Government can ever break.

Ottawa Free Press.

Should every conservative who dislikes Mr. Foster, leave the party on that account, as Senator Miller has done, the party would soon be non-existent.

Owen Sound Sun.

This week a deputation of Owen Sounders went to Toronto and interviewed Provincial Secretary Hanna. The deputation is composed of some of those who opposed local option most strenuously. Their object is not very closely defined, but it is clear that, failing in their proceedings to disqualify the town Councillors, the anti-option knockers have gone off on another track, with a view to "putting local option on the bum." The methods the knockers have adopted do not receive popular approval.

Notice.

We are getting a lot of new dishes to be given away for coupons to customers that buy here. Why not get some by dealing at R. J. Wales GREY LION GROCERY.

A Pair of Coddlers.

A man with a curious fondness for skate was the Abbe de St. Martin, who, in the seventeenth century, made himself ridiculous by his vagaries. He always wore nine of these articles to keep off the cold and, furthermore, nine pairs of stockings. His mode of passing the night was more remarkable still. He caused to be constructed for himself a bed of ricks, beneath which was a furnace, so arranged that he could regulate it to the degree of warmth he might require, and his bed was fitted with only a very small opening, through which the abbe used to creep when he retired to rest at night.

Even more ludicrous was the contrivance which the great French mathematician, Fourier, designed and used for the protection of his health. He incased himself in a species of box, the interior of which, by some mechanical means, was kept at the only temperature at which he felt he could live without inconvenience. While enveloped in this clumsy affair he was necessarily confined to one spot, but he provided means for the freedom of his head and hands. Even the ill of asthma and rheumatism, one would have thought, were preferable to existence under such circumstances as this, but the French mathematician, we must believe, was of a different opinion.—London Standard.

Vitality of a Frog's Heart.

There is no living creature, according to a Philadelphia surgeon, that has a

hammer used by the jeweler, which weigh less than half an ounce, to the gigantic hammer of shipbuilding establishments, some of which weigh as much as fifty tons and have a falling force of from 90 to 100. Every trade has its own hammer and its own way of using it.

Legend of Sambar Lake.

One of the features of Jeypore, in India, is the wonderful Sambar salt lake, concerning which there is a curious legend. The story runs that an old fakir long ago told one of the rajahs that if he wanted to be rich he should ride a horse as far as he could go without once looking back, and the land as far as he could travel would become a field of silver, always provided he did not turn. He rode for thirty miles, and then, curiosity overcoming him, he looked back, with the result that instead of the promised field of silver he found a lake of salt.

The Father of Science.

Hippocrates is looked upon by anatomists as the father of the science. He died in 377 B. C. The modern science began in Italy in the thirteenth century. The first anatomical plates, designed to show the size and relative position of the bodily organs, were pre-



THE above picture of the man and fish is the trademark of Scott's Emulsion, and is the synonym for strength and purity. It is sold in almost all the civilized countries of the globe.

If the cod fish became extinct it would be a world-wide calamity, because the oil that comes from its liver surpasses all other fats in nourishing and life-giving properties. Thirty years ago the proprietors of Scott's Emulsion found a way of preparing cod liver oil so that everyone can take it and get the full value of the oil without the objectionable taste. Scott's Emulsion is the best thing in the world for weak, backward children, thin, delicate people, and all conditions of wasting and lost strength.

Send for free sample.

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50c. and \$1.00. All druggists.

pared and colored by Titian. All the great painters and sculptors have been careful students of anatomy. Michael Angelo, Raphael and Leonardo da Vinci were noted for their anatomical researches.

James Lick's Test.

This is told of James Lick, the eccentric San Francisco millionaire, who founded the famous observatory bearing his name. When taking any one into his service he always asked the person to plant a tree upside down—the roots in the air, the branches underground. If there were any protest the man was at once sent away, Lick saying that he wanted only men who would obey orders strictly.

The Tourists' Way.

Alpine Traveler—This is a very dangerous place, you say. And do the poor people who live on the mountain have to travel this way every day? Guide—Oh, no! They are not such fools! They go up by a much easier road. We only bring the tourists round this way.

Criticism.

We cannot see the motives of the actions we condemn, we cannot know the trials and temptations of our brother's inner life; therefore how is it possible for us to criticise his actions fairly?

Electricity.

The electrical properties of amber were known to the Greeks before the Christian era. Electricity takes its name from the Greek word for amber. Gilbert in 1600 was the first to employ the terms "electric force" and "electric attractions." In 1748 Franklin's electrical researches had progressed so far that he killed a turkey by the electric spark and roasted it by an electric jack before a fire kindled by the electric bottle, and in 1752 by means of the kite experiment he demonstrated the identity of electricity and lightning. The first magneto-electric machine was made at Paris by Pixii in 1832; the first telegraph line in the United States was set up between Washington and Baltimore in 1844; the first submarine cable was laid between England and France in 1850. As early as 1802 Sir Humphry Davy produced an electric light with carbon points on almost the same principle as that now employed. The first electric railway on the continent of Europe was built by Siemens at Berlin in 1881, the first in England was constructed in 1882, and in America the first electric line was built in 1885.

Royal Roads.

People will discover at last that royal roads to anything can no more be laid in iron than they can in dust; that there are, in fact, no royal roads to anywhere worth going to; that if there were it would that instant cease to be worth going to—I mean so far as the things to be obtained are in any way estimable in terms of price, for there are two classes of precious things in the world—those that God gives us for nothing—sun, air and life, both mortal life and immortal, and the secondarily precious things which he gives us for a price. These secondarily precious things, worldly wine and milk, can only be bought for definite money. They never can be cheapened. No cheating nor bargaining will ever get a single thing out of nature's establishment at half price. Do we want to be strong? We must work. To be hungry? We must starve. To be happy? We must be kind. To be wise? We must look and think.—Ruskin.

## CURED HIS WIFE of LA GRIPPE

Quebec Man tells how the Great Consumptive Preventative was an all-round Benefit

"My wife took La Grippe when she was in Ottawa," says R. N. Datoe of Northfield Farm, Que., in an interview. "She got a bottle of Psychine and after using it for a few days she was quite well. I took a cold and am using it and am getting all right. I think Psychine is one of the best tonics on the market to-day."

There you have the whole matter in a nutshell. La Grippe and colds are among the forerunners of consumption.

This man had one, his wife had the other. Psychine not only cured both but it built them up so that their bodies are strong enough to resist disease. All seeds of consumption are killed by

# PSYCHINE

(Pronounced Si-keen)

## 50c. Per Bottle

Larger sizes \$1 and \$2—all druggists.  
DR. T. A. SLODUM, Limited, Toronto.



# THE LAW'S MISTAKE

By DONALD ALLEN

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Whenever a man is sent to state prison his record reaches the institution ahead of him. The deputy warden gets it from the police who worked up the case and arrested him and from the published accounts of his trial. It is known before he arrives about what sort of a man he is, and he is sometimes assigned to this or that department in advance. If he is recorded as a bad man, the deputy gets ready to lay down the rules and regulations to him. If otherwise, the official heaves a sigh of relief. Nowhere is a bad man out of place more than in a penal institution, where his example may infect fifty others, and nowhere is a "good" man given a warmer welcome.

In broad daylight in a western city a stranger had entered a big dry goods store and held up the cashier, obtained something like \$10,000 and got into the street. He would have made good his escape but for an accident. As it was, he got half a mile away before

regulations permitted, even more than that.

If he had not been pardoned, then he must have escaped, but that he could sit there with such brazen assurance was not like Drayton. The deputy found his position embarrassing in a way, and yet it did not take him long to make up his mind what to do. He would have been glad to see Drayton get a pardon, but if he had escaped he must go back and serve the rest of his time.

During the meal the eyes of the two men met a dozen times, and of the two Drayton was the less confused. His hair was yet short from the prison regulations, and he had on civilian's dress of good texture. His demeanor was that of any traveler, careless and indifferent to a certain degree, and it was certain that if addressed he would promptly deny his identity and carry the matter through with a high hand. This dissembling and assurance on his part were new phases of his character, and dinner had been finished half an hour before the deputy approached him and said:

"I have a good memory for faces, and I am sure I have seen yours before."

"It may be so," was the careless reply, accompanied by a smile.

"Haven't I met you in the village of Wadsworth?" naming the place where the K. state prison was situated.

"I may have passed through the place on a train, but I am sure I never stopped there. It is possible that we have met before while traveling."

The voice, the movement of the mouth while speaking, the look of the eyes, everything about the man was perfectly familiar to the officer, but he suddenly decided to adopt a new line of policy for awhile. He would meet finesse with finesse. The pair entered into general conversation for two hours, and then the deputy sent out a telegram asking the warden of the state prison if Drayton had been pardoned or had escaped. Two hours later, as he was nearing the end of the journey, he received an answer reading:

"Drayton is still with us and has just been locked in his cell."

Here was another puzzle, but it did not take the astute official long to reach a conclusion. Drayton had claimed that the felony had been committed by some man resembling him. Here was his prototype, his twin brother. While he looked more like a respectable business man than a thief, the ex-deputy determined not to let him go without a rigid examination.

It happened that the two got off at the same city, and they had scarcely descended from the train before the stranger was given in charge by the official and taken to a police station. It was a high handed thing to do, and if he was what he represented or seemed to be he could make trouble for the other.

He seemed stunned at first over his arrest and then grew indignant and threatening. He gave a certain name and claimed a certain city as his residence, and for a time the police were inclined to apologize and let him go. It was only when the ex-deputy began to question him about a certain date, the date of the robbery, that he tripped in his answers and aroused new suspicion.

Few men have done for another what the deputy did for Drayton. He remained with the stranger until he got good grounds for his arrest on the old charge. He brought the cashier and others on at his own expense and got the authorities to extradite the man



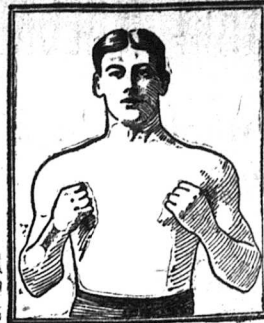
THE CONVICT LOOKED UP AT HIM WITHOUT RECOGNITION.

being captured. The money was not found on him, but there were half a dozen persons to swear to his identity.

The prisoner, who gave his name as James Drayton, decided that a mistake had been made. At his trial he actually proved that he was a resident of a village fifty miles away, and half a dozen of his fellow townsmen were on hand to swear that he was an industrious, honest man.

There are times when waves of crime seem to sweep over a community, and there are also times when waves of justice follow, and in their zeal the courts seem determined to convict at any cost. The two waves happened to be sweeping over the western city at the time, and the law made an example of Drayton. He was sentenced to state prison for five years, and the judge read him a severe moral lecture

## RESTORED TO MANHOOD



The New Method Treatment of Drs. K. & K. has restored thousands of weak, diseased men to robust manhood. No matter how many doctors have failed to cure you, give our treatment a fair trial and you will never regret it. We guarantee all cases we accept for treatment. Not a dollar need be paid unless cured for you can pay after you are cured. Drs. K. & K. established 25 years.

We treat Varicocele, Nervous Debility, Stricture, Blood Diseases, Kidney Bladder and Urinary Diseases. If unable to call, write for Question Blank for Home Treatment. Consultation Free.

NOT A DOLLAR NEED BE PAID UNLESS CURED.

DRS. KENNEDY & KERGAN, 148 Shelby Street, Detroit, Mich.

## Heart, Throat, Liver and Skin

DR. AGNEW'S FOUR FAMOUS SPECIFICS CURE COMPLETELY THE WORST DISEASES OF THESE PARTS—DREADFUL HEART DISEASE RELIEVED IN THIRTY MINUTES.

Heart disease will affect people differently, but in all cases it must be viewed with great alarm. Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart is the one remedy that can be safely depended upon in times of trouble. It will give relief in thirty minutes.

Mr. Thomas Petry, of Aylmer, Que., was troubled with severe heart complaint for five years, the pain, at times, being so severe that he could not attend to business. Every other remedy failed until he tried Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, which gave immediate relief, and his words are these: "I have now taken four bottles of the remedy and am entirely free from every symptom of heart disease."

A cold in the head need not be trifled with, for it is catarrh in an incipient condition, and catarrh is not to be trifled with. Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, as scores of clergymen, members of parliament, and prominent citizens in the Dominion have borne testimony, drives away a cold in the head like magic, and where this has assumed the shape of aggravated catarrh, producing deafness and throat trouble, it effects a permanent cure.

It is not always safe to take pills for liver trouble. They not unfrequently create other troubles that are serious. Dr. Agnew's Liver Pills, whilst thoroughly certain of removing all liver trouble, give no difficulty either at the time or afterwards. They are pleasant to take and cost only 10 cents.

The faculty that Dr. Agnew has displayed in getting at the seat of trouble is manifest in his Ointment, as in the other three remedies. This contains the elements that give speedy and permanent relief in all skin diseases and is peculiarly effective in curing piles. 35 cents.

Sold by F. L. Hooper.

## Removed the Growth.

DOUGLAS & CO., NAPANEE, ONT.

DEAR SIRS,—During year 1890-91 I was troubled with a large lump growing on the right side of my neck near the ear. Had consulted several physicians and used everything I could hear of, all to no use. Was told to use

Douglas' Egyptian Liniment.

I did, and before I had used half a twenty-five cent bottle was permanently cured. Since then I have used it for everything where outward application is required; am yet to learn of anything in reason that I cannot cure with it. No man has any idea of its value until he has used it; would not be without it under any circumstance

Respectfully yours,

NATHANIEL W. REID.

Enterprise P. O.

of Drayton. He was sentenced to state prison for five years, and the judge read him a severe moral lecture from the bench in addition. The prisoner protested to the last, and his whole community felt that the law had made a grievous mistake, but there was a spurt of reform on, and the prosecution would have it that justice had her hands on the right man.

The deputy at K. prison had read a full account of the trial, but he did not let a doubt creep into his mind. Whoever came to his prison had been adjudged guilty by the courts and put into his keeping, and it was not for him to doubt or criticize. He looked for a man who would whine and beg for sympathy and carry himself as a martyr, but he was agreeably surprised to discover quite the contrary.

Drayton was in the prime of life, clear eyed and frank faced, and he had nothing to say against his sentence. He seemed to realize that the time had gone by for that. In the department to which he was assigned he made such a record that after a year he was appointed a "trustee." He had served almost two years of his time before the deputy heard his story. It had the ring of truth, and the officer believed it, but at the time he was going to leave the prison and take another position, and he felt helpless in the matter. In the course of a week he went to a distant state and took up a new occupation, and three months passed away.

Then one day the former deputy made a day's journey by rail, and as he sat down to dinner in the dining car his amazement was unbounded to observe Drayton at a nearby table. The convict looked up at him without recognition and did not seem at all abashed. Here was a man who had seen Drayton every day for two years, talked with him, noticed every peculiarity about him and could swear to him a thousand times over.

There was no more doubt in his mind that the convict sat before him than that he was living, and he was presently absorbed in speculation. It was just possible that the man had been pardoned. If so, why did he not recognize and greet his old friend? The deputy had been as friendly with him as the

others on at his own expense and got the authorities to extradite the man and the courts to put him on trial and summon Drayton from state prison.

When the two men finally stood together there were wonder and amazement in the court. Their own mothers could not have told them apart. A little detective work had unearthed a bad record for the stranger, and, although he started out to make a great legal fight, he ended by confessing that he was the guilty party and that Drayton had served two years for a crime he had not committed. The latter was pardoned and restored to citizenship and respectability, while the guilty party was sent to occupy his place in prison, and the judge who had read a moral lesson from the bench had something more to say. His conscience had been troubling him for the way he charged the jury against an innocent man, and he sought to console it by admitting that somewhere in the world every man may find his prototype, but that the law could not take cognizance of the fact.

#### A Flattering Testimonial.

A very eminent London surgeon, one of the lights of the profession, one day observed a gentleman knocked down by a runaway horse. He went to his aid and found he had broken his leg. It was only a simple fracture, but the man was badly hurt.

The surgeon used his umbrella as a splint and with his own hands borrowed handkerchiefs, bandaged the limb tightly, put the patient in a cab and drove to the nearest hospital. There they were received by a young medical student.

"You've bandaged this pretty well," said the youth patronizingly.

"Not at all," said the other.

"I suppose you have been attending some ambulance class. They say a little learning is a dangerous thing, but the little you've learned you've put to good account. I can't give you your umbrella now, but if you leave your address it shall be sent to your house."

"I had better give you my card," said the eminent surgeon, and he did so.—Pearson's Weekly.

#### Revenge.

An old man leaving work got into a car. He had not gone far before the conductor asked him for twopence. The man said it was a penny for the distance he was going. The conductor said sharply to him, "Shut up and pay twopence." So he paid it.

The next morning the conductor received a letter without a stamp, which was surcharged as usual. When he opened it he was surprised to see written on paper, "Shut up and pay twopence."—London Tit-Bits.

#### Silenced Him.

A Kansas City woman tells this story on her husband to demonstrate the inferiority of the masculine mind. One morning as her husband was sitting down to the breakfast table he glanced at the dining room clock and said, "We must be later than usual this morning." "Don't place too much confidence in that clock. It stopped at 5 o'clock this morning, and I just set it going by guess," replied the good wife.

"Were you up at 5 o'clock?" asked the husband.

"Of course not."

"What time did you say the clock stopped?"

"At 5."

"If you weren't up at 5," replied the man, with a puzzled look, "how in thunder do you know when the clock stopped?"

"Why, dear, it stayed stopped," was the reply. The man did not say another word that morning.



And remember—should FROST FENCES go wrong, from mechanical defects or workmanship in building, they are repaired, free of charge.

F. G. YOUNG, - Sandhurst  
JAS. W. O'SULLIVAN, - Lonsdale  
WALTER RUSSELL, - Selby  
FRED. PERRY, - Chambers

## S. BOND & CO., ODESSA.

### TO THE PUBLIC—

Our Spring Goods have now arrived and we are able to show exceptional values and patterns in Crum's Prints, Sateen Prints, Dress Ducks, Organdies, Priestley's Lustres, and Silks.

We have a full supply of Groceries, Flour, and Feed, Patent Medicines, Boots and Shoes, and Hardware, in fact everything kept by a general store.

We are able to compete with any general store in the province.

We pay Highest Price for all Farm Produce.

## S. BOND & CO., ODESSA.

#### The Tip of the Alligator's Tail.

A great delicacy in Florida, according to the Cleveland Leader, is the tip of an alligator's tail. It tastes like frogs' legs, though a bit more gamy. Alligator tails are best just after the ricebird season. The big alligators float in the water with only their eyes showing. When they see a flock of these fat, juicy little birds they dive to the bottom. Their long, wide snout scoops up some of the loam, and they float to the surface again with just the rich soil showing. The birds think it is an island. They alight upon it. When the whole family is there the big reptile turns suddenly. Just as the birds scramble off he opens his mouth once. They are gone. The birds are neat little feeders, and the alligator is an epicure at this time of the year. The ricebird diet makes the tip of his tail, of which he is most vain, tender and sweet.

#### A Famous Dwarf.

Geoffrey Hudson, the famous dwarf of Charles I., was introduced at court during the festivities attending the coronation. By an odd conceit he was concealed in a cold pie, the crust of which being removed disclosed the dwarf fully dressed and making his bow to the king and queen. At the age of twenty he was eighteen inches

high, but before attaining the age of thirty he grew several inches additional. Geoffrey, like most dwarfs, was of limited intelligence, but of intense vanity and large self conceit. It is asserted by many scientific authorities that this is a characteristic of dwarfs.

#### The Theater of Dionysus.

What was probably one of the earliest theaters built was the theater of Dionysus, which was begun five centuries before Christ. The seating capacity of this remarkable building is said to have been 30,000. The theater of Dionysus was erected when Greek art and literature were in their prime. Here were presented to appreciative spectators the wonderful works of Aeschylus, Sophocles and Euripides.

#### The Burglar's Grasp.

"Did it ever strike you that a burglar of all men is most sensitive to the fitness of things?"

"Can't say it ever did. How do you make it out?"

"He always throws light on his shady transactions with a dark lantern."

#### CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

## THE HOW AND WHY OF IT.

"Fruit-a-tives" are the parts of the fruit that do you good. Apples, Oranges, Figs and Prunes are pressed—the juices separated from the tough, woody fibre—and concentrated. Then—(and this is the secret of "Fruit-a-tives")—one more atom of bitter principle from the orange peels is forced into the concentrated fruit juices. By this process—one of the most remarkable achievements of the age—the juices are made stronger, and many times more active medicinally. Finest tonics and internal antiseptics are added, and the whole evaporated and pressed into tablets. "Fruit-a-tives" are the greatest tonic, laxative and blood purifying medicine ever discovered.

50c. a box.

At all druggists.



### Luck Money.

"Handel" is the first money received for the day ("luck money"), that which is given back "for luck" by the seller to the buyer. Spitting upon it is the essence of the whole transaction, and it is practiced today, not only all over England, but all over the world. We know from many classical authors what virtue was believed by ancient Greeks and Romans (see Potter, "Archaæol. Græc.," i, 417) to lie in the act, and there is also abundant evidence of the belief all through the middle ages, and now in the twentieth century it remains as strong as ever. Otto Jahn says: "I have often seen the fishwives of Ellerbeck, when they had got handgeld from my mother, how they spat upon it. They say that it brings them besunderes gluck. They will not tell the reason. Certainly it is done to keep off witchcraft." The same thing is done by modern Egyptians and by Italians. At Posilippo I gave a penny to a deaf mute. He first spat on it, then put it to his forehead, and lastly devoutly crossed himself with it, precisely (except the crossing) as is done by modern Egyptians. Even in faroff Celebes the natives spit in the same way as a protective rite.—Notes and Queries

### When Watches Were New.

At first the watch was about the size of a dessert plate. It had weights and was used as a "pocket clock." The earliest known use of the modern name occurs in the record of 1552, which mentions that Edward VI. had "one larum or watch of iron, the case being likewise of iron gilt, with two plummetts of lead." The first watches may readily be supposed to have been of

rude execution. The first great improvement, the substitution of springs for weights, was in 1550. The earliest springs were not coiled, but only straight pieces of steel. Early watches had only one hand, and, being wound up twice a day, they could not be expected to keep time nearer than fifteen or twenty minutes in the twelve hours. The dials were of silver or brass. The cases had no crystals, but opened at the back and front and were four or five inches in diameter. A plain watch cost the equivalent of \$1,600 in our currency, and after one was ordered it took a year to make it.

### Trolling For Tarpon.

It is not easy to hook a tarpon while trolling, for his mouth is very hard, says Julian A. Dimock in *Country Life In America*, and much skill may doubtless here be shown. In the playing of the fish the work is about the same as in still fishing save that more care must be used, as the hook is probably not firmly imbedded. An old fisherman told me that he liked to be sure of his fish and so preferred still fishing, but to my mind it is one of the objections to that method. Another and stronger objection is the disturbance of my feelings in thinking that I am pulling against a fish's "inards." If the line does break the chance of the victim's being able to free himself from the hook is problematical, while in trolling it is the work of a minute after the strain is off the line until a sore mouth is the only symptom remaining.

### The Greek Symposium.

The Greek symposium was literally "drinking together," but before the drinking fully began there was a banquet, more or less elaborate, as the wealth and taste of the host might dictate. The guests came in their best. Even old Socrates, Plato tells us in his "Dialogue" on the subject, was not above taking a little extra pains when he was invited out. Some one met him one day in the market place, "fresh from the bath and sandaled," and as the sight of the sandals was unusual, he asked him whether he was going that he was so fine. "To a banquet at Agathon's," he replied, "and I have put on my finery because he is a fine creature. What say you to going with me unbidden?"

## THE PENSION OFFICE

**HUMOR THAT SPICES THE ROUTINE  
WORK OF THE OFFICIALS.**

**Some of the Quaint and Original Applications For Payments That Have Been Handed In to the Representatives of Uncle Sam.**

If he dared to do so the commissioner of pensions at Washington could compile a delightful volume, putting therein the strange applications for pensions that come to his office. Some of these letters belong to the "too good to keep" class, and they find their way out into the world, where they add a good deal to the hilarity of nations. Some applicants for pensions manifest the most childlike ignorance regarding the method of procedure necessary when applying for a pension. They seem to think that all they have to do is to send an application to the pension office and Uncle Sam will forward a check by return mail.

Soon after the close of the civil war there came to the pension office in Washington the following unique and

## Tumors Conquered Without Operations

**Unqualified Success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in Cases of Mrs. Fox and Miss Adams.**



One of the greatest triumphs of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the conquering of woman's dread enemy, Tumor.

So-called "wandering pains" may come from its early stages, or the presence of danger may be made manifest by excessive monthly periods accompanied by unusual pain extending from the abdomen through the groin and thighs.

If you have mysterious pains, if there are indications of inflammation, ulceration or displacement, don't wait for time to confirm your fears and go through the horrors of a hospital operation; secure Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once and begin its use and write Mrs. Pinkham of Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Read these strong letters from grateful women who have been cured :

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (First Letter.)

"In looking over your book I see that your medicine cures Tumors. I have been to a doctor and he tells me I have a tumor. I will be more than grateful if you can help me, as I do so dread an operation."—  
Fannie D. Fox, Bradford, Pa.

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:— (Second Letter.)

"I take the liberty to congratulate you on the success I have had with your wonderful medicine.

"Eighteen months ago my periods stopped. Shortly after I felt so badly I submitted to a thorough examination by a physician, and was told that I had a tumor and would have to undergo an operation.

"I soon after read one of your advertisements and decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a trial. After taking five bottles as directed, the tumor is entirely gone. I have again been examined

**Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound**

by the physician and he says I have no signs of a tumor now. It has also brought my periods around once more, and I am entirely well. I shall never be without a bottle of Lydia Pinkham's Vegetable Compound in the house."—Fannie D. Fox, Bradford, Pa.

**Another Case of Tumor Cured by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.**

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"About three years ago I had intense pain in my stomach, with cramps and raging headaches. The doctor prescribed for me, but finding that I did not get any better he examined me and, to my surprise, declared I had a tumor.

"I felt more that it meant my death warrant, and was very disheartened. I spent hundred of dollars in doctoring, but the tumor kept growing, till the doctor said that nothing but an operation would save me. Fortunately I corresponded with my aunt in the New England States, who advised me to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound before submitting to an operation, and I at once started taking a regular treatment, finding to my great relief that my general health began to improve, and after three months I noticed that the tumor had diminished in size. I kept on taking the Compound, and ten months it had entirely disappeared without an operation, and I was able to use no medicine but Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and words fail to express how grateful I am for the good it has done me."—Miss Luella Adams, Colonnade Hotel, Seattle, Wash.

Such unquestionable testimony proves the value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, and should give confidence and hope to every sick woman.

Mrs. Pinkham invites all ailing women to write to her at Lynn, Mass., for advice.

poetical application for a pension that went the rounds of the newspapers years ago:

to Commissioner of Pensions Washington.  
these many years I've tried in vain  
to honest petition to obtain"  
For wound received in Sixty one  
at first Battle of Bull Run  
one of choicest sons so brave  
who went to the front the union to save  
And whilst Engaged in above said fight  
a rebel Shell took half my sight  
Not content by taking an Eye  
this treacherous shell in Passing by  
took my Eye Brow Clear of the bone  
and Left me as unconscious as a stone  
burning a blister of Crystal Clear  
from the jaw bone to the Ear  
but thanks to good my Life was spared  
Check and Cry, but still Scared  
and one Eye was left to me  
for to write and read Poetre  
I hope that with that Eye to see the day  
when unkel Sam his Cripples will Pay.

Much more recent is the letter sent to the commissioner of pensions by an applicant who had contracted blood

### Translating the Definition.

Johnny—Papa, what does precocious mean? Papa—It means—a—it is a term applied to children who know more than is usual at their age. Johnny—Oh, yes; it means a fresh kid.

### Awfully Slow.

He—Darling, I have loved you ever since first we met. She—Well, why didn't you say so long ago? Did you think I was a mind reader?

A man should be upright, not be kept upright.—Marcus Aurelius.

### Fiance and Sweetheart.

For centuries we have tried to get the word that expresses the relation of the man to the maid he intends to marry. "Intended" has been tried and found wanting. "My bloke," "my young man"—these combinations are

Soon after the close of the civil war there came to the pension office in Washington the following unique and

# Cling to Your Hair

Hold fast to all you have. There's not a single hair too many. Then fasten it tightly in place. Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer stops falling hair, makes the hair grow, keeps the scalp healthy. For the whiskers and moustache we make HUCKLEBERRY'S DYE. It colors a rich brown or a soft black. R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.

# DR. HENNEQUIN'S INFANT TABLETS

"Please hurry along Hennequin's Infant Tablets, as we cannot get along without them." M. E. PARKS, Keene, Ont.

"I believe Hennequin's Infant Tablets to be the best medicine for babies teething and troubled with worms. They should be tried by all mothers. They are just lovely." MRS. GEO. A. SMITH, Hayworth, Quebec.

"After 14 years' experience in treating infantile ailments in our home, we have found Hennequin's Infant Tablets superior to any other remedy we have tried." W. C. WEIR, Pastor Baptist Church, Carleton Place.

They solve the problem, and where used produce healthy children, placing them in a condition of attaining the highest conception of perfect manhood and womanhood. Hennequin's Infant Tablets are based on scientific facts, and is the only Dr. Hennequin preparation offered to the public. Positively no drug taste—perfectly safe. The genuine Tablet is stamped with the letter "H." Beware of imitations. Price 25c per package, 5 packages for \$1—postpaid to any address. Send us \$1 for 5 boxes and if, after using part or all of one box, you wish your dollar back, you can have it by mailing us the remaining four boxes. We cannot be responsible for money unless sent by P. O. Order, Money Order, or Registered Letter. DOUGLAS & CO., Napanee, Ont., Can. Wholesale Agents for Canada.

Check and Eye brow but Slightly Scared and one Eye was left to me for to wriggle and read Poire I hope that with that Eye to see the day when unkel Sam his Cripples will Pay.

Much more recent is the letter sent to the commissioner of pensions by an applicant who had contracted blood poisoning in the following remarkable manner:

I got blood poison by being hit with a hens egg when I came back from the front. The egg was not good when you send my pension I want the Deed made so my wife can't get none of it. She throve the egg. She war a rebel.

Equally appealing and remarkable was another letter sent to the pension office in which the applicant set forth his claims to a pension in this wise:

The way I got my War Ingerly was a ketchin of a hog. The Hog war wanted by our captain for forege. We was chasin the hog and she crawled threw a hole an I tho't I were about the size of the hog and tried to crawl threw, but I stuck an in tryin to wiggle out I throve the rules off an one it hit me on my hed and nocked me senseless. I do not think the hog had nothin to do with my line of duty, for I did not ketch the hog. Wich she never was capt, so pleze send along my pension.

One aged pensioner had evidently made a serious blunder by taking unto himself a wife in his old age, for love of gain seems to have been the motive of the woman who married him if the following letter stated the facts in the case:

Dear Mister Government, Pleze to fix up my penshun papers so as my wife cant draw my twelve dolers a munt when I am ded, she say she married me for lov an to be a ole mans Darling but now I no it was for to git my penshun on herself by being my widower so pleze let my penshun end with me but pleze doant let on to her that you got this from me or I would have a hot time of it and times is hotter now than I can stand. So when I send word that I am no moar then send her this if you want to but not untill the penshun is shut off whitch it is her just desserts for marryin for money an in a Mersheany spirrit.

One day there came to the pension office a very old and subdued looking man who could scarcely totter along with the help of two canes. By his side was a very robust and perfectly self reliant young woman of perhaps thirty years of age. When some one went forward to ask what was wanted the young woman said:

"Well, I'll just tell you. This is my husband, and we ain't getting enough pension—that's what we ain't. We're getting only \$10 a month, and we know a man that wasn't in the war half as long as my husband was and didn't get a shot in him and he gets his \$12 a month, and we want our pension raised to that figger or more."

One applicant was willing to give the most palpable proof of the genuineness of his injuries, for he wrote as follows:

If you don't think I was shott in the war I am willing to come on there and you or any one else can lay their finger on the bullet imbedded in my back which panes me when I stoop or lay on it and which it has brought on permanent disability so I can't work like I used to could I guess if you would speak to President Maykinley and tell him about the bullet he would say to send on the pension and any medikal doctor would say the same. A doctor here will go his affidavit that he has layed his fingers on the bullet wich I am proud of as scars of War where I fit and bled for my country wich it is America and Union forever.

**Flance and Sweetheart.**

For centuries we have tried to get the word that expresses the relation of the man to the maid he intends to marry. "Intended" has been tried and found wanting. "My bloke," "my young man"—these combinations are not heard in the best circles. "My betrothed," a phrase used in Germany, has not taken root in England. "My sweetheart" is pretty enough, but it lacks the official sound. Young men and maidens become engaged and marry, but they have to cross the channel for the word that leads them to the altar. One might suggest to the blushing girl who has to allude to the man of her acceptance "my future." French maidens speak of "mon futur," and it sounds comprehensive.—London Chronicle.

**Not a Fair Division.**

"If a house contains six bureaus, eleven armoires, seven chiffoniers and fifty-three miscellaneous drawers, how many of 'em is the husband entitled to and how many is the wife?" asked the young clubman.

The second clubman laughed harshly. "You are young and have much to learn," he said. "You may as well understand first as last that if there were in your house a mile of bureaus, three acres of armoires and 17,000 drawers all these would still be stuffed full of vells, ruching, hatpins, ribbons, silk stockings, petticoats, powder puffs and safety pins, and the best course for you to pursue would be to wrap your own things—in your shirts, underclothes and so on—in a newspaper and keep them under the bed."

He that falls into sin is a man; he that grieves at it is a saint; that boasts of it is a devil.—Fuller.

## Nature's Way Is Best.

The function strengthening and tissue building plan of treating chronic, lingering and obstinate cases of disease as pursued by Dr. Pierce, is following after Nature's plan of restoring health.

He uses natural remedies, that is extracts from native medicinal roots, prepared by processes wrought out by the expenditure of much time and money, without the use of alcohol, and by skillful combination in just the right proportions.

Used as ingredients of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, Black Cherry-bark, Queen's root, Golden Seal root, Bloodroot and Stone root, specially exert their influence in cases of lung, bronchial and throat troubles, and this "Discovery" is, therefore, a sovereign remedy for bronchitis, laryngitis, chronic coughs, catarrh and kindred ailments.

The above native roots also have the strongest possible endorsement from the leading medical writers, of all the several schools of practice, for the cure not only of the diseases named above but also for indigestion, torpor of liver, or biliousness, obstinate constipation, kidney and bladder troubles and catarrh, no matter where located.

You don't have to take Dr. Pierce's say-so alone as to this; what he claims for his "Discovery" is backed up by the writings of the most eminent men in the medical profession. A request by postal card or letter, addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y., for a little book of extracts from eminent medical authorities endorsing the ingredients of his medicines, will bring a little book free that is worthy of your attention if needing a good, safe, reliable remedy of known composition for the cure of almost any old chronic, or lingering malady.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure constipation. One little "Pellet" is a gentle laxative, and two a mild cathartic.

The most valuable book for both men and women is Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. A splendid 1008-page volume, with engravings and colored plates. A copy, paper-covered, will be sent to anyone sending 5 cents in one-cent stamps, to pay the cost of mailing only, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y. Cloth-bound, 50 stamps.



## Bay of Quinte Railway and Navigation Company

GENERAL PASSENGER TIME TABLE. No. 28 Taking effect Jan 1st, 1906.

| Bannockburn and Tamworth to Napanee and Deseronto. |                 |        |       |       |      | Deseronto and Napanee to Tamworth and Bannockburn. |                 |           |        |       |       |      |      |
|--|-----------------|--------|-------|-------|------|--|-----------------|-----------|--------|-------|-------|------|------|
|  | Stations.       | Miles. | No.12 | No.40 | No.4 | No.6   |                 | Stations. | Miles. | No.1  | No.41 | No.3 | No.5 |
| Lve  | Bannockburn     | 0      | 6:00  | 1:40  |      |  | Lve Deseronto   | 0         | 7:00   | 12:55 |       |      |      |
|  | Allans          | 5      | 6:15  | 1:50  |      |  | Arr Napanee     | 9         | 7:20   | 1:15  |       |      |      |
|  | Queensboro      | 8      | 6:25  | 2:05  |      |  | Lve Napanee     | 9         | 7:40   | 1:35  | 12:10 |      | 2:25 |
|  | Bridgeport      | 14     | 6:40  | 2:25  |      |  | Strathcona      | 15        | 8:05   | 1:40  | 12:25 |      | 4:40 |
|  | Tweed           | 20     | 6:55  | 2:45  |      |  | Newburgh        | 17        | 8:15   | 1:50  | 12:35 |      | 4:50 |
| Arr Lve  | Tweed           | 7:00   | 7:21  | 2:45  | 2:05 |  | Thomson's Mills | 18        |        |       |       |      |      |
|  | Rtoco           | 24     | 7:10  | 2:55  | 2:25 |  | Camden East     | 19        | 8:30   | 2:05  | 12:45 |      | 5:00 |
|  | Larkina         | 27     | 7:25  | 3:10  | 2:40 |  | Arr Yarker      | 23        | 8:45   | 2:15  | 1:00  |      | 5:13 |
|  | Marlbank        | 33     | 7:40  | 3:25  | 2:55 |  | Lve Yarker      | 23        | 9:00   | 2:17  | 1:00  |      | 5:25 |
|  | Brinsville      | 37     | 7:55  | 3:35  | 3:20 |  | Galbraith       | 25        |        |       |       |      |      |
| Arr Lve  | Tamworth        | 40     | 8:10  | 3:50  | 2:30 | 4:15   | Moscow          | 27        | 9:20   | 2:35  | 1:15  |      |      |
|  | Wilson          | 44     |       |       |      |  | Mudlake Bridge  | 30        |        |       |       |      |      |
|  | Enterprise      | 45     | 8:25  | 4:05  | 2:42 | 4:35   | Enterprise      | 32        | 9:35   | 2:50  | 1:30  |      | 4:45 |
|  | Mudlake Bridge  | 44     | 8:27  | 4:07  | 2:44 | 4:37   | Wilson          | 34        |        |       |       |      |      |
|  | Moscow          | 51     | 8:37  | 4:17  | 2:52 | 4:47   | Tamworth        | 38        | 10:00  | 3:10  | 1:48  |      |      |
| Arr Lve  | Galbraith       | 53     |       |       |      |  | Brinsville      | 41        | 10:10  | 3:25  |       |      |      |
|  | Yarker          | 55     | 8:48  | 4:28  | 3:13 | 5:00   | Marlbank        | 45        | 10:25  | 3:40  |       |      |      |
|  | Camden East     | 54     |       | 10:10 | 3:17 | 5:05   | Larkina         | 51        | 10:45  | 4:05  |       |      |      |
|  | Thomson's Mills | 61     |       | 10:28 |      | 5:28   | Stoco           | 55        | 11:00  | 4:20  |       |      |      |
|  | Newburgh        | 63     |       | 10:38 | 3:40 | 5:40   | Arr Tweed       | 58        | 11:15  | 4:35  |       |      |      |
| Arr Lve  | Bridgeport      | 65     |       | 10:45 | 3:43 | 5:48   | Lve Tweed       | 58        | 11:25  | 4:45  |       |      |      |
|  | Napanee         | 69     |       | 11:00 | 4:05 | 5:53   | Bridgeport      | 64        |        |       |       |      |      |
|  | Deseronto       | 74     |       |       |      |  | Queensboro      | 72        | 12:05  | 5:00  |       |      |      |
|  |                 |        |       |       |      |  | Allans          | 73        | 12:20  | 5:45  |       |      |      |
|  |                 |        |       |       |      |  | Arr Bannockburn | 78        | 12:40  | 6:00  |       |      |      |

| Kingston and Sydenham to Deseronto. |        |       |      |      | Deseronto and Napanee to Sydenham and Kingston. |        |       |       |      |
|-------------------------------------|--------|-------|------|------|---|--------|-------|-------|------|
| Stations.                           | Miles. | No.2  | No.4 | No.6 | Stations.                                       | Miles. | No.1  | No.3  | No.5 |
| Lve Kingston                        | 0      | —     | —    | 3:25 | Lve Deseronto                                   | 0      | 7:00  | —     | —    |
| G. T. R. Junction                   | 3      | —     | —    | 3:35 | Arr Napanee                                     | 9      | 7:20  | —     | —    |
| Glenvale                            | 10     | —     | —    | 3:54 | Lve Napanee                                     | 9      | 7:40  | 12:15 | 4:25 |
| Harrowsmith                         | 14     | —     | —    | 4:04 | Strathcona                                      | 15     | 8:05  | 12:30 | 4:40 |
| Sydenham                            | 19     | —     | —    | 4:20 | Newburgh  | 17     | 8:15  | 12:40 | 4:50 |
| Harrowsmith                         | 19     | 8:40  | —    | 4:29 | Thomson's Mills                                 | 18     | —     | —     | —    |
| Frontenac                           | 22     | 8:45  | —    | 4:50 | Camden East                                     | 19     | 8:30  | 12:50 | 5:00 |
| Yarker                              | 25     | 8:55  | —    | 5:05 | Arr Yarker                                      | 23     | 8:45  | 1:05  | 5:13 |
| Yarker                              | 25     | 9:05  | —    | 5:15 | Lve Yarker                                      | 23     | 9:00  | —     | 5:2  |
| Camden East                         | 24     | 9:15  | —    | 5:25 | Frontenac                                       | 27     | —     | —     | —    |
| Thomson's Mills                     | 31     | —     | —    | 5:38 | Arr Harrowsmith                                 | 30     | 9:10  | —     | 5:45 |
| Newburgh                            | 32     | 9:30  | —    | 5:48 | Lve Harrowsmith                                 | 34     | —     | —     | —    |
| Bridgeport                          | 34     | 9:45  | —    | 5:58 | Strathcona                                      | 38     | 9:40  | —     | —    |
| Napanee                             | 40     | 10:00 | —    | 6:15 | Murvale   | 35     | 9:22  | —     | —    |
| Deseronto                           | 49     | —     | —    | 6:35 | Glenvale  | 39     | 9:32  | —     | —    |
|                                     |        |       |      | 6:55 | G. T. R. Junction                               | 47     | 9:50  | —     | —    |
|                                     |        |       |      |      | Arr Kingston                                    | 49     | 10:00 | —     | —    |

## LOCAL WORKING TIME TABLE.

| NAPANEE TO DESERONTO and PICTON. |                  |                 |               | PICTON TO DESERONTO and NAPANEE. |                  |                 |                |
|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------|----------------------------------|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| TRAINS                           |                  | STEAMERS        |               | STEAMERS                         |                  | TRAINS          |                |
| Leave Napanee                    | Active Deseronto | Leave Deseronto | Arrive Picton | Leave Picton                     | Arrive Deseronto | Leave Deseronto | Arrive Napanee |
| 2:30 a.m.                        | 2:15 a.m.        | 7:00 a.m.       | 8:00 a.m.     | 6:00 a.m.                        | 7:30 a.m.        | 9:50 a.m.       | 10:10 a.m.     |
| 3:30 " "                         | 3:15 " "         |                 |               | 10:00 a.m.                       | 11:30 a.m.       | 11:50 a.m.      | 12:05 p.m.     |
| 6:15 " "                         | 6:05 " "         |                 |               |                                  |                  | 3:45 p.m.       | 4:10 " "       |
| 7:05 " "                         | 6:55 " "         |                 |               |                                  |                  | 6:10 " "        | 6:30 " "       |
| 1:30 p.m.                        | 1:15 p.m.        | 1:40 p.m.       | 3:10 p.m.     |                                  |                  | 7:10 " "        | 8:00 " "       |
| 10:30 p.m.                       | 1:30 p.m.        | 5:30 p.m.       | 7:00 p.m.     | 4:00 p.m.                        | 5:30 p.m.        | 12:51 a.m.      | 1:10 a.m.      |
| 4:30 " "                         | 7:15 " "         |                 |               |                                  |                  | 1:40 " "        | 3:10 " "       |
| 11:00 " "                        | 6:55 " "         | 7:00 a.m.       | 8:30 a.m.     |                                  |                  | 1:00 " "        | 6:20 " "       |
| 8:15 " "                         | 8:55 " "         |                 |               |                                  |                  | 7:00 " "        | 7:20 " "       |
|                                  |                  |                 |               |                                  |                  | 7:30 " "        | 7:40 " "       |

Daily. All other trains run daily. Sundays excepted. WALTER RATHBUN H. B. SHERWOOD, Superintendent. D. A. VALLEAU, Asst. Superintendent.

# FIT'S CURED

If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

## LEIBIG'S FIT CURE



# Corporation of the Town of Napanee.

TO THE MAYOR AND COUNCIL OF THE TOWN OF NAPANEE,  
Gentlemen—We your Auditors having completed our examination of the books of the Town Treasurer and the Treasurer of the Napanee School Board beg leave to report as follows.

We found proper vouchers for receipts and proper authority and vouchers for all items of expenditure and Cash on hand as represented to you in a detailed statement of receipts and expenditure with which we present you in duplicate.

We also present you with a detailed statement of the Debenture debt and the Assets and Liabilities of the Corporation to the 31st day of December 1905. We also present you with an abstract statement of Collegiate and Public school accounts for the year 1905.

The Treasurers surety remains the same as in former years which we consider is ample security.

All of which is respectfully Submitted.

JOHN T. GRANGE } Auditors.  
A. ALEXANDER }

## SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS FROM DECEMBER 15th, 1905 TO DECEMBER 30th, 1905.

| RECEIPTS.   |            |
|---|------------|
| Taxes, Thos. F. Ruttan, Collector .....                   | \$ 4000 00 |
| Rent of Hall, Farmers' Institute .....                    | 2 00       |
| Canning Co., T. G. McWain, \$5 00, J. Joyce, \$2.00 ..... | 7 00       |
| Cement Walk, Jas. Burgess .....                           | 16 84      |
| Market, J. Storms .....                                   | 30 00      |
| License, J. W. Anderson .....                             | 5 00       |
| Balance overdraft Dec. 30th, 1905 .....                   | 3246 48    |
|   | \$ 7307 32 |

| PAYMENTS.   |           |
|---|-----------|
| Salaries, James J. Graham .....                                     | \$ 25 00  |
| Service on Committee, John Lowry .....                              | \$ 60 00  |
| Six Councillors at \$30.00 each .....                               | 180 00    |
| Fire, Water and Light, M. S. Madole, \$2.05, .....                  |           |
| T. H. Waller, \$4.10, .....   | 6 15      |
| C. A. Anderson .....  | 1 00      |
| Police, Geo. Plumley, \$5.75, W. C. Vine \$10 45 .....              | 16 20     |
| P. Post, \$20 25, C. E. Duncan, \$35 80 .....                       | 56 05     |
| Boyle & Son, 75c, C. Vanalstine, 75c .....                          | 1 50      |
| Hugh Duncan, \$4 00, L. McCabe, 50c .....                           | 4 50      |
| Poor & Sanitary, John Vanalstine, \$5.85, M. S. Madole \$8.13 ..... | 13 98     |
| H. Meng, \$25 00, J. F. Smith & Son \$61.50 .....                   | 86 50     |
| F. L. Hooper, \$1.40, J. L. Boyes, \$5.70 ..                        | 7 10      |
| The Rathbun Co., .....  | 18 00     |
|   | 125 58    |
|   | \$ 475 98 |

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Streets, Boyle & Son, \$1.00, M. S. Madole, \$2 40 ..... | \$ 3 40 |
| I. Luffman, \$20.00, R. Light, \$553.98 .....            | 573 98  |
| T. H. Waller, \$76.17, S. Jones, \$1.13 .....            | 77 30   |
| J. C. Huffman, \$7.50, W. R. Pringle \$21 30 .....       | 28 80   |
| The Rathbun Co., .....                                   | 184 12  |
|  | 867 60  |

|   |        |
|---|--------|
| Borrowed Money, Debenture \$434 00, Int. on Deb. \$361.38 ..... | 795 38 |
| Interest on overdrafts .....                                    | 18 90  |
|   | 814 28 |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Heating and Lighting, The Rathbun Co., .....       | 30 00  |
| Board of Education, W. F. Hall, Treas. ....        | 400 00 |
| Market, Thos. Smith .....                          | 1 20   |
| Board of Health, Potter and Blanchard .....        | 2 00   |
| Robt. Boyes, \$20.00, Napanee Express \$3.00 ..... | 23 00  |
|  | 25 00  |

|  |        |
|--|--------|
| Town Property, Boyle & Son \$34 19, R. Light \$26.43 ....  | 60 62  |
| T. H. Waller .....   | 1 90   |
| Contingent, G. H. Williams \$35 00, J. Storms \$35 00 .... | 70 00  |
| Citizen's Band \$25.00, W. A. Grange \$8.00 .....          | 33 00  |
| C. A. Anderson .....                                       | 10 00  |
|  | 113 00 |

|   |         |
|---|---------|
| Fire Alarm, F. L. Hooper \$60.30, C. A. Walters \$11 25 ..  | 71 55   |
| Electric Light Plant, T. Pybus \$6.00, Phil Hearn \$3.20 .. | 9 20    |
| M. Colville \$2 70, F. Curry \$2 70 .....                   | 5 40    |
| Jas. Gurvin \$3 60, W. Seals \$2 70 .....                   | 6 30    |
| J. Green \$2 70 N. Vanalstine \$8 40 .....                  | 11 10   |
| D. Woods \$7 50 H. Masters \$15 41 .....                    | 22 91   |
| A. Mowers \$18 05, I. Asselstine \$6.90 .....               | 24 95   |
| B. Moses \$10 80, Jno. Vanalstine \$2 05 .....              | 12 85   |
| Madole & Wilson \$111 89, M. S. Madole \$1.50 .....         | 113 39  |
| Amos Cronk \$52.32 M. P. Graham \$140.29 .....              | 192 61  |
| R. E. T. Pringle & Co. \$1.95 W. King \$7.39 .....          | 9 34    |
| T. H. Waller \$18.45, John Seales \$11.25 ..                | 29 70   |
| Geo. Seales \$12.50, C. Vanalstine \$1.75 .....             | 14 25   |
| John Huffman \$3 95, W. C. Vine \$10 00 .....               | 13 95   |
| Boyle & Son \$25 76, J. J. Haines \$5 60 ....               | 31 26   |
| A. Plumley \$1 20, C. E. Duncan \$1 80 .....                | 3 00    |
| G. T. Ry freight \$16 76, Can. General .....                |         |
| Electric Co., \$221 95 .....                                | 238 71  |
| Rathbun Co., \$244 08, C. A. Walters \$31 25 ..             | 275 33  |
| A. W. Caton .....   | 20 85   |
|   | 1035 10 |

Overdraft December 15th .....

\$ 3896 23

3411 09

## TAMWORTH.

Another disastrous fire occurred here on Thursday evening of last week starting in the Fuller block about 6 20 p.m.

The fire started upstairs in the workshop and got such headway before it was discovered that nothing could be done to save the workshop but most of the goods in the shop were saved.

The fire next caught the Lott dwelling and the J. Coulter residence, the King residence and Mrs. Herkimer's old cabinet building, unoccupied, but covered by insurance. Mr. King has \$200 insurance on his dwelling, Mrs. Coulter \$400 on her dwelling, Mrs. Lott \$350 on dwelling and Mr. Fuller \$1500 insurance on stock and \$1000 on building. Mr. Fuller's loss on building and damages to dwelling would amount to about \$1500.

The fire was not serious in cash value but serious in that the people lost their homes, and the inconvenience of securing new places to stay and new premises for business.

A good many of the buildings will not be rebuilt and our village will suffer a severe loss in the looks of the place.

The fire covered quite a large area in addition to the dwelling and stores a number of outbuildings were destroyed though they were of no great value.

Mr. Taylor lost his furniture shop but saved most of his furniture and his house was badly damaged.

Mr. C. G. Coxall saved his store front by dropping his awning in front of his windows.

Mr. D. E. Rose had a good many of his windows cracked with the heat.

There is a splendid chance now for the erection of several substantial fire-proof buildings on the burnt area.

The amount of the loss totals about \$5,000 with insurance of \$3,800.

Paints, Oils and Glass, Ready Mixed Paints, White Lead and Colors, Elephant Brand.

## MADOLE & WILSON.

## KINGSFORD.

The river is clear of ice and the water is very low. Sleighing is a thing of the past.

Rev J W Forster preached to a large congregation in St Jude's Church Sunday.

Charles McNeill is somewhat better T Brown of Leinster, called on friends here Sunday.

Mrs McCullough's baby is dangerously ill.

Mr and Mrs Kerr spent Sunday as guests of Ws McCullough.

George Somers, of Napanee, visited friends here Sunday.

Miss Ella Schermerhorn is confined to the house with an attack of la grippe.

Miss Theresa McNeill spent a few days recently with her parents.

Nelson Frizzell is home for a few days. He hopes to have his cheese factory ready for business shortly.

Frank Marshall and his family moved to Forest Mills this week. He will take charge of the cheese factory there.

Mr Anderson, of Selly, will have charge of the cheese factory here this summer.

## Milk Cans.

Second to none, best of tin, best of trimmings and workmanship, most improved bottom.

## MADOLE & WILSON.

## AVINDICATION FOR DR. PIERCE.

Decision by the Supreme Court of the State Against the Ladies' Home Journal.

A verdict has been rendered in favor of



## CANADIAN SOCIETY GIRL CURED BY PE-RU-NA.

## Cold Produced Catarrh of Throat--Attack Was Severe.

Miss Lottie Hollingsworth, Prescott, Ont., Can., writes:

"After suffering for weeks with a cold, it left me with catarrh of the larynx. My voice was so hoarse that I thought I would lose it entirely, my neck was swollen, and altogether my condition was very serious."

"I bought some Peruna after I had used other remedies without relief. In a few days my voice was clearer, it did not tire easily and I began to see relief in sight."

"I really was surprised to find that I was cured so soon. I took only four bottles of Peruna, and it is certainly well worthy of endorsement."

## Dangers of Cocaine.

Cocaine, an alkaloid of coca leaves was discovered in 1859, but remained in comparative obscurity until 1884. In minute doses, whether taken internally or used as a spray on mucous surfaces, its effect is wonderfully exhilarating, producing for a time the fresh and buoyant sensations of youth and perfect health, that have apparently no unpleasant reaction, and therein lies the explanation of the subtle and irresistible power it quickly acquires over its victims, carrying them to the very brink of destruction before they have dreamed of danger. Being a cumulative poison, the first warning symptom does not appear until the fatal chains are riveted that shall drag them, horror stricken and powerless of resistance, over the precipice to complete mental, moral and physical ruin.

## Foreign Flags in America.

The first flag to float over American soil was the royal standard of Isabella, emblazoned with the arms of Castile and Leon. A white flag with a green cross was its companion. Some years after Columbus landed at San Salvador the Cabots planted the banner of England and of St. Mark of Venice on the

Electric Co., \$224 08, C A Walters \$31 25 238 11  
Rathbun Co., \$244 08, C A Walters \$31 25 275 33  
A W Caton..... 20 85 1035 10

Overdraft December 15th..... \$ 3896 23  
\$ 3411 09  
\$ 7307 32

#### SUMMARY.

| Receipts from January 1st 1905 to December 30th, 1905. | Payments from January 1st 1905 to December 30th 1905.           |
|--|---|
| Cash on hand January 1st 1905 \$78 28                  | Salaries.....\$2485 83  |
| <b>RECEIPTS.</b>                                       | Printing..... 296 50  |
| Electric Light plant, 2 poles... 9 00                  | Insurance..... 38 50  |
| Fire Water and Light, old hose 1 00                    | Fire Water and Light..... 2763 09                               |
| Canning Co..... 185 00                                 | Police..... 165 34  |
| Elections per J. E. Herring.... 4 00                   | Streets..... 3556 52  |
| Police..... 55 15                                      | Poor and Sanitary..... 724 62                                   |
| Rents..... 382 00                                      | Debentures..... 4431 50   |
| License..... 2236 67                                   | Interest on Debentures..... 1841 01                             |
| Govt. Grant for Schools..... 345 00                    | Interest on overdraft..... 352 61                               |
| Sewers..... 159 65                                     | Heating and Lighting..... 251 00                                |
| Fines..... 27 50                                       | Elections..... 163 75   |
| Market..... 330 00                                     | Watering Streets..... 411 87                                    |
| Cement Walks..... 409 10                               | County rate 1904..... 2400 00                                   |
| Streets..... 58 15                                     | Board of Education..... 8045 00                                 |
| County..... 25 00                                      | Market, 24 32, Board of Health 124 95..... 149 27               |
| Taxes..... 30038 01                                    | Town Property 729 55, Contin- gent, 766 98..... 1496 53         |
| \$34343 51   | Fire Alarm maintenance..... 230 63                              |
| Balance over draft Dec. 30 05 3246 48                  | Canning Co. Sewer, 1435 25.. Land 800 00, Water 12 50.. 2247 75 |
|  | Electric Light Plant..... 5589 17                               |
| \$ 37589 99  | \$37589 99  |

#### ASSETS.

December 30th 1905.

|   |
|---|
| Taxes for 1905 not paid.....\$ 11494 65 |
| Town Property real estate 16000 00      |
| Land used by Board of Health 100        |
| Public Library..... 3250 00             |
| Isolated Hospital..... 325 00           |
| Harvey Warner Park ..1300 00            |
| 20975 00                                |
| Public schools..... 15000 00            |
| Collegiate Institute..... 26500 00      |
| Fire appliances..... 5000 00            |
| Water Sprinklers..... 475 00            |
| Cement walks..... 457 62                |
| Richard Street Sewer..... 73 39         |
| Fire Alarm..... 1100 00                 |
| Goods on hand, sundries..... 126 94     |
| Balance on Dundas St. Sewer.. 33 00     |
| Scales at G. T. Ry. Station.. 300 00    |
| Electric Light Station & poles. 5539 17 |
| Cabinet Letter file..... 52 00          |

\$ 87126 77

#### LIABILITIES.

December, 30th., 1905

|  |
|--|
| Debenture debt.....\$ 38548 70         |
| School rate Balance 1905-6.. 7900 00   |
| County rate 1905..... 2600 00          |
| Sundry accounts..... 4653 52           |
| Bank over draft, Dec. 30 1905, 3246 48 |

\$ 56948 70

Certified Correct, JOHN T. GRANGE } Auditors.  
A. ALEXANDER }  
Audited the 16th day of January, 1906.

#### NAPANEE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE REPORT FOR 1905.

##### INCOME.

|                               |
|-------------------------------|
| Cash Jan 1st.....\$ 2055 50   |
| Leg. Grant..... 1069 92       |
| do Cadet Corps..... 50 00     |
| Mun Grant County..... 2700 00 |
| do Town..... 2900 00          |
| Fees..... 56 00               |
| Interest..... 49 44           |
| Miscellaneous..... 7 96       |
| \$8888 82                     |

##### EXPENDITURE.

|                           |
|---------------------------|
| Salaries.....\$ 5676 58   |
| Exams..... 189 70         |
| Expense..... 20 83        |
| Fuel..... 804 79          |
| Insurance..... 130 90     |
| Printing..... 15 30       |
| Repairs..... 202 49       |
| Supplies..... 208 20      |
| Bal. on hand..... 1639 83 |
| 8888 82                   |

Certified Correct JOHN T. GRANGE, } Auditors.  
A. ALEXANDER, }  
Audited Jan. 25th, 1906.

#### NAPANEE PUBLIC SCHOOL REPORT FOR 1905.

##### INCOME

|                                   |
|-----------------------------------|
| Cash Jan 1st.....\$ 732 20        |
| Mun Grant ba: 1904-5..... 4000 00 |
| " " 1905-6..... 400 00            |
| Leg Grant M S..... 150 00         |
| " " P S..... 345 00               |
| County Grant M S..... 150 00      |
| Fees..... 132 00                  |
| Interest..... 63 29               |
| Miscellaneous..... 16 15          |
| \$ 6388 64                        |

##### EXPENDITURE.

|                             |
|-----------------------------|
| Salaries.....\$ 5009 92     |
| Expense..... 48 35          |
| Fuel..... 585 87            |
| Insurance..... 94 50        |
| Library..... 8 80           |
| Printing..... 2 75          |
| Repairs..... 227 84         |
| Supplies..... 143 12        |
| Balance on hand..... 267 49 |
| \$ 6388 64                  |

Certified Correct JOHN T. GRANGE } Auditors.  
A. ALEXANDER }  
Audited January 25th 1906.

#### A VINDICATION FOR DR. PIERCE.

Decision by the Supreme Court of the State Against the Ladies' Home Journal.

A verdict has been rendered in favor of the plaintiff in the libel suit brought against the Ladies' Home Journal (published by the Curtis Publishing Co.) by the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of which Dr. R. V. Pierce is President. The suit was brought by Doctor Pierce against the Curtis Publishing Co., for making false statements about one of his standard family medicines known as Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. In the May number of the Ladies' Home Journal (1904), Mr. Edward Bok, the editor, stated that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription contained alcohol and some other harmful ingredients, and Dr. Pierce had in the action alleged that the defendant maliciously published this article containing such false and defamatory matter. Dr. Pierce further claimed that no alcohol is or ever was contained in his "Favorite Prescription," that said medicine was a vegetable preparation and contained no deleterious ingredients whatever; that Mr. Bok's statement, pretending to give some of the ingredients of said medicine, was wholly and absolutely false. During the trial, the Vice-President of the World's Dispensary Medical Association stated, that the ingredient of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription were extracted from the following natives roots: Golden Seal, Blue Cohosh, Lady's Slipper, Black Cohosh and Unicorn, by means of pure glycerine. He was asked how he knew, as a physician and experienced medical man, that the "Favorite Prescription" was a cure for the diseases peculiar to women, such as amenorrhea, dysmenorrhea, ante-version, retroversion, and he stated that he knew such was the fact because of his professional experience and the many thousand of women whose ills had been cured by this "Prescription." The Vice-President, being asked to give his authorities, read from the standard works, such as the United States Dispensary, The American Dispensary and many other standard medical books. The retraction printed by the Curtis Publishing Company two months after the libelous statement appeared and nearly two months after the suit had begun stated definitely that analyses had been made at their request and that the "Favorite Prescription" did not contain alcohol, opium or digitalis.

soil was the royal standard of Isabella, emblazoned with the arms of Castile and Leon. A white flag with a green cross was its companion. Some years after Columbus landed at San Salvador the Cabots planted the banner of England and of St. Mark of Venice on the eastern shore of North America. In the centuries that have intervened since a variety of national flags have waved where now only the stars and stripes is the accepted emblem. Over Texas have floated the French, Spanish, English, American and Confederate; in Louisiana the lilies of France, the Spanish flag, the tricolor, the American and Confederate flags; in California the Spanish, Mexican, Russian and American.

#### The Cocoanut.

The cocoanut tree is the most useful of all plants in the tropical region. Its seed furnishes food and an intoxicating drink. The shell gives drinking cups and vessels and a hard material capable of a high polish, from which personal ornaments may be manufactured. The trunk furnishes wood for dwellings and boats. The leaves make clothing, cordage and ropes. The fibers of the husk and of the nut afford matting and carpets. The buds furnish a succulent vegetable, and from the trunk a palatable liquor is drawn by making an incision.

#### He Misunderstood.

Mr. Simpson—Sam, is it true that you confiscate your neighbors' chickens? Sam—No, sah; I fricazees 'em.

Be sure no man was ever discontented with the world who did his duty in it.—Southey.

#### Fancy Dishes Given Away.

If you buy your groceries from us. We give coupons on dishes free. Call and see them at GREY LION GROCERY.

#### CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Charles H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

"Let the GOLD DUST TWIN DO YOUR WORK"



#### The Dog and The Shadow

You remember the fable of the dog who dropped a real bone for its shadow which he saw in the water. "Don't let me lose that bone," said the dog, and he went on chasing his shadow until he was so tired that he dropped the real bone. Gold Dust that glitters under the name of washing powder. Don't accept a shadowy substitute; get the real

#### Gold Dust Washing Powder

with the Gold Dust Twins on the package.

OTHER GENERAL: Combining beauty, machine washing and efficient cleaning work, it cleans, whitens, and softens. It is the best for all work, of all kinds, and is the only one that does not change both color and texture of the fabric.

Made by THE N. H. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Boston, U. S. A.

GOLD DUST makes, hand washed and machine washed.



# THE LAW OF FORGIVENESS

## Forego the Feeling of Enmity and the Desire for Revenge.

Forgive and ye shall be forgiven. — Luke vi. 37.

A silly interpretation often leads to the utter rejection of a law. Sentimentalists have caused men of sense to pronounce this an impractical rule. Yet we indorse it every time we utter the Lord's prayer, and still we hope to be forgiven whether we find it possible to forgive or not. If this law means the soft minded flabbiness that sends bouquets to bloody criminals and petitions the pardon of murderers and the release of the foes of humanity, we must reject it as the utterance of one unacquainted with the rugged facts of life.

But forgiveness and pardon are two different things; forgiveness is between man and man; pardon is a matter of executive power. You can forgive a child and still punish him. The forgiveness that does away with consequences would make this an immoral world. No greater wrong can be done to a man than to protect him from the deserts of his evil deeds. This is as unjust as to withhold the rewards of the right.

The difference between the law of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth and the law of the Great Teacher lies largely in the spirit of dealing with the offenses. The old spirit was that of

### GETTING EVEN

with the wrongdoer. His act was largely regarded from the personal standpoint; a crime was individual and not social. Revenge followed wrongdoing.

But Jesus says it is better to lift a man up than to get even with him. It is better to help men to the right than to satisfy your desire for revenge. Forgiveness is more than saying, "Go without punishment"; rather it says, "Come learn a better way; live without sin." Forgiveness takes malice from the mind of the offended; it substitutes for it the motive of friendship for the offender.

Revenge says, "I will make it worse or you than you have made it for me." Sentimentalism says: "Let the poor vic-

tim of circumstances go; send him a rosewater spray and an embroidered text and he won't do it again." But love, she of the clear eye and the steady hand, takes him by the hand in silence, lifts him up, and leads him, perhaps by paths of pain, to his better self. Love puts his sins behind her back and teaches him to face her way. Love lets the wrong teach its own lesson, bear its own fruit, and in her labor for him she forgets her own pain and loss caused by his offense.

The best way to forgive a burglar would not be to let him out of jail, but to teach him the laws of property, to train him in the self respect that would lead to industry, to make him a brother and a fellow-worker among men instead of an outcast and

### A SOCIAL PARASITE.

The test of any forgiveness is its helpfulness, the manner in which it wipes out the enmity of the victim and turns the guilty into better ways.

Many say, I can forgive, but I cannot forget. No one asks you to forget; but you cannot fully forgive unless you will forego the feeling of enmity and the desire for revenge. You cannot make any one forget that which they have once known; but you can substitute helpfulness for hatred and restoration for revenge. True love simply discounts the past as a ground for present action; it refuses to determine its personal bearing and deeds in to-day by the other's ill deeds of yesterday.

So far from forgiveness being the weakness of the thoughtless, it is the helpfulness of the strong and the wise. To forgive a man will not mean to escape from the trouble of securing his punishment; it will not mean the weak complaisance of indolent tolerance. It will mean thought for his weakness, taking up his burden, doing the brother's part for him, the endeavor to do for him what we would like to have the Father of us all do for us all.—Henry F. Cope.

# THE S. S. LESSON

INTERNATIONAL LESSON,  
MARCH 25.

Lesson XII. Temperance Lesson. Golden Text, Prov. 23. 32.

### LESSON WORD STUDIES.

Note.—The text of the Revised Version is used as a basis for these Word Studies.

The Book of Proverbs.—The book of Proverbs belongs to a class of biblical writings known as "Wisdom Literature." It is a compilation of wise sayings gathered from different sources, and falls naturally into a number of separate parts clearly distinguished from each other, and partially marked off by special titles. Thus that portion of the book included in 10. 1 to 22. 16, and which, in fact, forms the kernel of the whole book, is clearly designated as consisting of the proverbs of Solomon, while the portion included in 22. 17 to 24. 34 is designated "Words of the Wise." Chapters 1-29, however, are introduced by the words, "These also are proverbs of Solomon, which the men of Hezekiah king of Judah collected." Chapter 30 is entitled "Words of Agur." Chapter 31. 1-9 contains exhortations to Lemuel king of Assyria; chapter 31. 10-31 contains an alphabetical poem standing by itself, with apparently little connection with

thought by the reader. Wine or strong drink is referred to, and the evil influence of these so fills the thought of the writer that he neglects clearly to indicate the subject in this sentence.

### LORD STRATHCONA'S TITLE.

He Was Anxious to be Styled Lord Glencoe, But Protest Was Raised.

When Sir Donald Alexander Smith was created a peer he was anxious to assume the title of Lord Glencoe, in the reign of King William III. But no sooner had he intimated his intention than not only all the Macdonalds, but even the very Campbells, and, indeed, all Scotland, raised up their voices in such angry protest at the idea of a man of the name of Smith, in no way connected with either of the clans concerned in the massacre, assuming the name of the Glen of Weeping (which is the meaning of Glencoe) that Sir Donald was compelled to withdraw his application to the Crown, and to content himself instead with the title of Lord Strathcona.

Appropos of the massacre of Glencoe, an ancient practice is still in vogue to this day in Scotland. Whenever a Macdonald meets a Campbell at table in the Old Country, he is in the habit of either passing, a knife, blade foremost, that is to say, pointing the blade at him, by way of indicating that the treacherous massacre by the Campbells of the Macdonalds, whose hospitality they were enjoying and by whom they had been most kindly received, at Glencoe in 1702, has

# THE STORY OF NICKEL

## EARLY EFFORTS OF THE CANADIAN COPPER CO.

Two Great Problems, and How They Were Solved — How to Separate and Use the Nickel.

### II.

The Canadian Copper Co. began mining in the fall of 1886 at Copper Cliff. The ore was shipped to New York for a while and was purchased there by the Orford Copper Co. of Constable Hook. The Orford Copper Co. found that the analyses of these ores made by their chemists did not agree, and it was while seeking to account for this disagreement that the discovery was made that the ores contained a large percentage of nickel. In smelting for the copper this nickel had been allowed to pass out with the slag. So it was that the slag, the refuse from which the copper had been extracted, was actually more valuable than the ore itself had been previously accounted. This was a momentous discovery. But two problems were still awaiting solution. First, how to separate the nickel; second, how to turn it to commercial use.

Col. Robert M. Thompson, one of the owners, and the managing spirit of the Orford Copper Co., set about with characteristic energy the solution of both problems. It must be remembered that although what nickel had been produced up to this time had been held at a fancy price, there was a very limited market for it, for the reason that no commercial use had yet been found for it. It sometimes happens that a metal may be rare and costly, and yet

### WITHOUT A COMMERCIAL USE.

Calcium, for instance, is worth seven thousand dollars a pound; but there is little use for it and little demand for it. So was it with nickel when Col. Thompson took up the problem. He had heard that the Vivians had been making nickel in Wales for many years; in fact one of the men working in the Orford Copper Refinery had formerly been in Vivian's employ, but knew nothing of what was done inside the secret place where the nickel was refined. All that anybody appeared to know, apart from Vivian himself was that somehow, "salynixon" was an important factor in the process. Now this mysterious "Sally" on closer investigation turned out to be a term used by the old alchemists—salenixon, meaning "salt washed out," which term the alchemists, who had spent their lives in the search for the Philosopher's Stone, had used to describe a substance that was washed out in the manufacture of muriatic acid. It was really a crude compound of soda and sulphur.

Col. Thompson ordered a few tons of "salynixon" and tried melting down the ore with it, with no better result than a waste of time and energy. He tried again, melting the material with some ore which had previously been melted and concentrated so as to remove the rock and other impurities. Finally he secured a molten substance, which in cooling separated into two portions, which could readily be broken apart. The top was black and looked like slag. The bottom was whitish and looked more like metal. Analysis showed that this was a mixture of nickel and copper with most of the nickel at the bottom, and most of the copper on the top. But the problem of perfect separation was still to be solved. Do what he would there was still too much nickel with the copper, or too much copper with the nickel: to allow the product to be of any commercial value. At last the idea occurred to him that if one melting would take out part of the copper, another melting might take out more of it. The experiment proved successful. After repeated meltings it was found that the copper was almost entirely removed, and the nickel was left in combination

### WITH SODA AND SULPHUR,

which could be removed by roasting and

coinage purposes. As Mr. Whitney did not desire to be at the mercy of France he sought a supply at home. But the mine at Lancaster Gap, from which a small amount of American nickel had been made for years, had closed down, and, in the length and breadth of the United States there was not a pound of nickel that could be obtained. Mr. Whitney's attention was therefore directed to the Canadian mines, and meeting Col. Thompson, he asked him if he could guarantee to produce nickel enough to supply the American navy with the desired nickel-steel. Col. Thompson assured him that he could make all the nickel the navy required; the only question with him was whether the supply of Canadian ore would last or not.

About this time a commission was appointed to investigate the Sudbury district. The report of this commission was perhaps the first intimation the world received of the immense stores of nickel this country possessed. From this investigation the development of the nickel industry in Canada may be said to date. From the copper smelter built by Dr. Peters at Copper Cliff in 1888 the business there grew step by step, conservatively enough, it may be stated, until in ten years the production of Canadian nickel had grown from nothing to fifty per cent. of the world's total.

# WHERE THE GOLD GOES TO

ONLY A TENTH PART OF IT IS MADE INTO MONEY.

The Stock of Gold Coin Varies Very Little From Year to Year.

There is dug out of the earth each year between thirteen and fourteen million ounces of fine gold. In round numbers, \$250,000,000 worth. And the product is increasing, so there is no danger of the precious metal running out. Fresh finds are constantly being made, and methods of separating gold from the ore which contains it have improved so greatly that it now pays to work ore which no expert would have dreamed of touching twenty years ago.

This looks as if the world must be getting very rich, for if our stock of gold increases at the rate of nearly \$5,000,000 a week, surely the national treasuries must be simply overflowing.

And yet it is not so. The fact is that the proportion of gold used each year in the mints of the various nations is only a mere fraction of the total production from the mines.

It is not possible to get exact returns, but it is a safe estimate to say that not more than one ounce in ten of all the gold mined is turned into gold coin. What, then, becomes of the other nine ounces?

### JEWELLERS USE HALF OUR GOLD.

Well, in the first place, jewellers use a very large quantity. France heads the list as the country which uses up most gold in this way. Her jewellers work up 36,000 pounds weight of gold every year—that is, about one-thirteenth of the whole amount raised.

Great Britain accounts for an almost equal quantity, and the United States takes 32,000 pounds weight for similar objects. Bad as is the reputation of things "made in Germany," yet there must be plenty of honest German craftsmen, for that country worked up 30,000 pounds of virgin gold in the last year for which statistics are obtainable.

Small as Switzerland is, she absorbed nearly 20,000 pounds weight of fine gold, while Italy and Russia between them took a similar amount. We can procure no accurate statistics from Turkey or India or China, but, as each of these countries uses a large quantity of gold for purposes of ornament, we shall not be very far wrong if we say that the world's jewellers use more than half of all the gold raised.

The next consumers in point of quan-

contains exhortations to Lemuel king of Massa; chapter 31. 10-31 contains an alphabetical poem standing by itself, with apparently little connection with what precedes.

In 1 Kings 4. 32 we are told concerning Solomon that "He spake three thousand proverbs." Many of these have been preserved to us, as we have indicated above, in our canonical book of Proverbs, several subdivisions of which bear the title "Proverbs of Solomon." Our Temperance Lesson for to-day is taken from a collection of maxims of warning entitled "Words of the Wise."

Verse 29. Who hath woe?—The word translated "woe" in our Bibles in the Hebrew is simply an interjection or exclamation of distress. We might translate it simply O. The Hebrew idiom reads literally To whom O? That is, to whom is there cause for exclaiming in distress?

Who hath sorrow?—Hebrew literally—to whom alas! the word translated sorrow being again simply an interjection, though not the same interjection as in the preceding sentence.

Contentions—Quarrelsomeness such as results from indulgence in strong drink, and which consequently leads to pugnacity and therefore also to wounds without cause.

Redness of eyes—The actual meaning of the expression thus translated is not certain. The word rendered "redness" may also be translated darkness, or dark flashing. Any of these translations would make good sense and be in harmony with the facts, that is, with the actual effect of excessive indulgence in strong drink, though probably the rendering as we have it in the English Bible is the preferable.

30. Seek out—The verb here used is elsewhere, as in Job 28. 27 and Psa. 139. 1, used of diligent search for wisdom. Archdeacon Peckow, commenting on this verse in the Cambridge Bible, points out the touch of irony in the use of this word in this connection.

Mixed wine—Not a mixture of different kinds of wine, nor yet wine mixed with other forms of strong drink; not mixed drinks in the American sense—but wine mixed with spices of different kinds to make it more pungent.

31. Goeth down smoothly—Or, as our Authorized (or common) Version of the Bible translates the same phrase, "moveth itself aright." The rendering of the Revised Version is, however, to be preferred, and is in harmony with the wording of Song of Sol. 7. 9. "And thy mouth like the best wine, that goeth down smoothly," or, as in the Authorized Version, "goeth down sweetly" (marginal reading, "straightly").

32. Strange things—Marginal rendering, as in the Authorized Version, "Strange women." The thought is that the imagination of the drunkard is haunted by strange and sinful visions as his mouth uttereth perverse things.

33. As he that lieth down in the midst of the sea—That is, as one utterly foolhardy, because of having been robbed of his powers of reason and judgment by strong drink.

As he that lieth upon the top of a mast—The mast and sails of ancient ships were more simple and clumsy than those used in modern times; usually but one large mast supporting a large square sail fastened to a yard of great length was used. The drunkard is as foolhardy as one who would lie down to sleep on the top of such a mast.

35. Shalt thou say—The fact that these words are printed in italics in both the Authorized and Revised Versions indicates that they are supplied by the translators and do not occur in the original Hebrew. In translating from any one language to another it is often necessary to thus supply words to give the plainly intended meaning of the idiom of the language from which one is making the translation. Such supplying of words is not guesswork, but a necessity.

Not hurt—Or, pained. The senses of the drunkard are so dulled that he becomes unconscious of cold or mistreatment.

Seek it yet again—The antecedent of the pronoun "it" is left to be supplied in

the minds of the Campbells and the Macdonalds, whose hospitality they were enjoying and by whom they had been most kindly received, at Glencoe in 1902, has never been forgotten or forgiven. On yonder side of the Atlantic every Campbell and every Macdonald understands the customs and appreciates its meaning. Lord Strathcona, by the way, indignantly denies the story so constantly printed to the effect that he began life as an errand boy in a village dry goods store in Scotland, that he came to America in the steerage, and that after a short stay in New York he wandered on to Canada, where he made his way up, step by step, in the service of the Hudson Bay Company from the lowest rung of the ladder until he became its president. He wishes it to be known that his origin was far from being as humble as intimated by his biographers. He declares that his people were among the county families of Morayshire, and that his mother was a daughter of the same blue-blooded house to which the late Field Marshal Sir Donald Stewart belonged. He further claims kinship with the Grants of Manchester, who were the originals of the "Cheerful Brothers" in Charles Dickens' "Nicholas Nickleby."

Instead of earning his living in his youth as an errand boy in a village store, he studied law at Edinburgh, and, worst of all, he never came over in the steerage, but on the contrary, as a first-class passenger, with a commission as an officer of the powerful Hudson Bay Company.

### AUSTRALIAN MOUSE KILLER.

Little Animal That Put an End to the Plague in Queensland.

A correspondent of the Advertiser, writing from Goyder's Lagoon, states that he was warned of the approaching visit of a plague of mice by the manager of Anandale station. One of Mr. Kidman's cattle-fattening depots, who wrote as follows:—"A wave of mice is passing here in countless numbers, heading south in your direction. Snakes are hard upon their tracks. Have already killed nine snakes about the premises and four more have taken up their abode in the house."

In the cattle camps the mice proved an incessant worry. No matter where the pack bags were hung mice found their way into them and riddled the bags. If stoppers were carelessly left out of the canteens at night, many mice would be poured into the quart pots in the morning. At the homestead they took possession of almost everything. At night the men retired to bed reluctantly, knowing that the pest would accompany them and would race up and down inside blankets.

They would know the ears of the sleepers, tug their hair, and use the nose as an obstacle over which to practice high jumping. Three hundred mice were poisoned in the kitchen at one station in a night, and within a few days the plague had been reduced to the extent of 2,000.

The mice, however, had their own way until a little grey visitor, which proved a skilled mouse catcher, put in an appearance. So thoroughly did he do his work that it would be difficult to find a mouse at Goyder's Lagoon at present. The little animal, which is approximately 9 inches from the point of the nose to the tip of the tail, stands 2½ inches in height, has an extremely sharp nose, a somewhat foxlike shaped head, and large, luminous black eyes.

The tail is probably the most remarkable characteristic of the animal, being 4 inches long. The tail for 2 inches is round and covered with grey fur, while the remaining 2 inches is quite flat and jet black, resembling a feather. It was a stranger in these parts, no European spoken to having seen it before, but the elderly aborigines appear to be acquainted with it, and call it Modeckoora. It belongs to the marsupial family, and the number of the young the female carries in her pouch varies from two to five.

There are also sermons in bricks—when they are coming your way.

Nickel was left in combination

### WITH SODA AND SULPHUR,

which could be removed by roasting and washing in ways that were familiar to him from his experience with copper. In this way the Orford process became an important factor in the metallurgy of nickel, and the Canadian mines, instead of being regarded as copper mines became producers of metallic nickel.

In 1888 the Canada Copper Co. hired Dr. Peters, one of the best known exponents of the metallurgy of copper in the United States, to build a smelter at Copper Cliff for the partial refining of the metal found there. Up to this time the mines had been shipping an ore which by picking and sorting had been brought up to about ten per cent. of metal contents. In 1888 Dr. Peters erected a furnace, by which in 1889 the Canadian Copper Co. was able to ship instead of the crude ore, a metal called matte, containing about forty per cent. nickel and copper. Matte, it may be explained, is to the ore of nickel and copper what pig iron is to iron ore. The matte from the Sudbury district contains usually copper, nickel, sulphur and iron.

So far we have seen the solution of part of the nickel problem. The Canadian mines were capable of supplying an almost unlimited quantity of ore. The Orford Copper Co., starting in 1886, were refining nickel on a small but entirely satisfactory commercial basis. The other part of the problem was to find a use, and therefore a market for the nickel. So far there was a very limited demand for it for nickel-plating and for coinage.

To understand the story of the further development of nickel is necessary to touch again upon the uncanny and the miraculous. Some time in the remote east two immense blocks of meteoric iron are said to have fallen in Northern Greenland. The Esquimaux, who worshipped these mysterious visitors from the outside world, are said to have discovered that the material made excellent arrow-heads and spear-points. Specimens were brought to Europe by explorers, and examined by scientists who found that the metal was a combination of

### NICKEL AND IRON.

It was known in a general way that nickel had a great influence in making iron tougher and stronger, and the Esquimaux showed considerable wisdom in their choice. In 1880 Mr. James Reilly of Glasgow made a number of experiments with this new alloy of nickel and iron, and in a paper, which is now recognized as a classic in the history of nickel, he showed that this alloy could be easily made, and that in strength and toughness it far exceeded the best steel that could be made without nickel. His experiments attracted the attention of the French Government, which promptly instituted a series of tests to determine the fitness of this new material for armor plates. The British Admiralty at this time was using a combined armor plate made by welding together an outer surface of hard steel, to deflect the points of the shells, and an inner lining of soft steel to furnish the necessary strength. The tests made by the French Government showed that the new nickel metal was much stronger and tougher than the old steel plates, and much better suited for warships. The shell might pierce the new metal, but would not shatter it. Further experiments showed that the new metal could be hardened without losing its toughness.

At this point Mr. Whitney, Secretary of the American Navy, decided that the new nickel-steel might be just the thing he wanted for the since famous white squadron. He wanted the best armor plate there was to be had, and if nickel-steel was the best, he wanted nickel-steel. But up to this time nearly all the nickel that had reached the world's market had been mined in New Caledonia. New Caledonia, which is an island lying south of the Philippines and northeast of Australia, had been used as a French penal colony. The nickel-ore mined there had been taken to France and there refined and used for

very few things. It was said that the world's jewellers use more than half of all the gold raised.

The next consumers in point of quantity, are the dentists. Though there may be substitutes, yet nothing has yet been discovered which is quite so good for stopping teeth as pure gold. It is just hard enough, yet not too hard. It is, of course, incorrodible and tasteless, and, above all, is so perfectly malleable, more so than any other metal. Whole barrels of gold are stored away each year in the mouths of the human race, and, of course, is lost for good and all.

### GOLD LOST IN THE POCKET.

A large amount of gold is used in the other fine arts, besides that of the jeweller. Painters and gilders use a great deal, especially for picture frames and for signs and advertisements. In the manufacture of fine china tens of thousands of dollars worth go annually. Gold braid is really made of gold, and gold plating uses up immense quantities of the precious metal. Chemists, too, use gold in laboratory work and in medicine. In such industries as bookbinding and making wall-paper, a large quantity of gold is absorbed, and it must be remembered that in all these manufactures a certain percentage of gold is bound to be lost through unfavorable waste.

The amount of gold wasted is almost appalling in the aggregate, and our trousers pockets perhaps contain the greatest proportion of this waste. A moderate estimate puts the waste from gold coins rubbing against one another in purses and pockets at \$2,500,000 annually.

Does it strike you that every big fire and every wreck loses to the world a certain proportion of gold? It is very certain that more gold lies in wrecked ships at the bottom of the sea than at present exists in manufactured form in the possession of mankind.

### INDIA'S HOARDED WEALTH.

But, even taking all these arts and crafts and causes of waste into consideration, yet it is difficult to account for the comparative scarcity of gold. We must, however, remember another and more important sink of gold. This is India.

India produces more than one and a half million pounds worth of gold yearly, but the world at large is none the better off. Much gold is also shipped there, but little comes back. Once let a gold coin get into a native's hands and there is the end of it. He neither spends it nor puts it in the bank. Centuries of oppression have taught him to hoard, with the result that all his gold, except that made into jewellery, is promptly buried. An able authority considers that in the Bombay Presidency alone is buried \$60,000,000 worth of gold. Consider, then, what the whole of India must contain!

In China, too, matters are nearly as bad. These two countries, India and China, are estimated to absorb between them twelve tons of gold a year, practically all of which is lost for ever.—Pearson's Weekly.

### FAITH WITH WORKS.

"Do you believe in athletics?" a contributor to Punch asked a well-known London business man who was found practising with the dumb-bells at the back of his warehouse the other day.

"Certainly I do," he promptly replied. "Think it is good for your health?"

"I know it is. Why, a couple of years ago I took twenty-four lessons in boxing and worked up a big muscle. I was going home one night, when a man jumped out at me from the alley. In a minute he was nowhere."

"Hit him hard, eh?"

"No; I didn't hit him at all."

"Trip him up and fell on him?"

"No."

"Didn't kick him?"

"No."

"Well what did you do?"

"Outran him! But for my athletic exercises I couldn't have done it."

It is man's nature to fall, but he sometimes fools people by refusing to do it.



## PRIEST'S NEW INVENTION

MESSAGES MAY NOW BE SENT UNDERGROUND.

Two-Mile Underground Wireless System — Cheaper Than Aerial Method.

In a few months, residents in New York city may be able to drop a message in a deep hole there and have it arrive in London a few seconds later. They may also receive the response by the same method just as quickly.

The invention is an underground wireless telegraphy system patented by Father Joseph Murgas, of Wilkesbarre, Penn. Father Murgas is a pastor of the Slavish Catholic Church of Wilkesbarre and is a trained electrical expert. The underground wireless he considers the cheapest and most practical system of telegraphy in existence.

The secret of his invention is carefully guarded, but its success has already been established by a series of experiments. The communication between New York and London is to be the same kind of experiment upon a larger scale.

### HOLES TWO MILES DEEP.

The Universal Aether Telegraph Company, which is backing Father Murgas' work, will be started simultaneously in New York and in London to drill the deepest holes ever bored in the earth, each about 3,000 yards, or nearly two miles deep.

This work, it is estimated, will cost about \$20,000, for the holes are to be concreted to prevent moisture affecting the wires, and heavy copper wires will connect the discharging and receiving apparatus at the bottom of the hole with the sending and receiving stations on the surface. After that all it will be necessary to do will be to send messages according to his system, and New York and London will be connected by wireless telegraphy.

### CHEAPER THAN AERIAL SYSTEM.

Father Murgas declares the underground wireless will have many advantages over the aerial wireless system, in which air waves are used. He says there will be less resistance, and that less power will be needed.

So confident is the company that the underground system will be a success that the development of the aerial system has been suspended, the cost of the underground not only being less, but the results so far obtained being superior to those first obtained by the aerial messages. When underground messages are sent between Wilkesbarre and Scranton in a few weeks a public demonstration is to be given.

Father Murgas, who, despite his hard work on his inventions does not neglect his church, has been able to build up a congregation of more than a thousand, one so much larger, in fact, than the present church can accommodate, that he is to present, out of money which he has made out of his wireless system, a handsome new stone church, finished in hardwood and marble, to his parishioners. This, he says, is the only use he has for his money except to further his facilities for inventions and to perfect the equipment of his workshop.

## OLDEST LONDON CABMEN

SOME OF THEM HAVE DRIVEN FIFTY YEARS.

The Weather-Worn Veterans are Trying to Get on the Pension Lists.

A procession of prehistoric four-wheelers drawn by centenarian horses, driven by old men, any of whom might excusably have been mistaken for Methu-

## HEALTH

### TIGHT-LACING.

Most women will declare, and with reason, that they are more comfortable in some form of corset than without any; and although it may be argued against this by the corset-hater that this is because they have accustomed themselves to a constriction and support that is unnatural, the fact remains, and it is probable that this garment, in some form or another, will always be in the fashion. It remains, therefore, for the would-be reformers to devote their energies to the proper construction and the correct use of corsets.

As to construction, it may be claimed that any corset which makes pressure on the diaphragm is harming the wearer, for the reason that it then becomes impossible to breathe properly. Singers invariably wear their clothing loose here because they could not get enough breath to sing if they did not, and they are generally healthy and splendidly developed women.

It is probably not an extreme statement to make that nine-tenths of corseted women never breathe as they should, because they have entirely lost the habit. The result is that the blood is never sufficiently aerated, and the condition is all the time rendered more or less anemic and below par. For this reason, the so-called "straight-front" corset is a great advance on the old-fashioned shape, because it gives more room to the breathing apparatus, and exerts the pressure where it can be better borne.

But whatever may be conceded in the direction of loose, well-made corsets, nothing but ill can be said of any form of corset that is worn tight; and by tight is meant the application of any pressure that is sufficient to contract the figure.

There are few indeed, who do not come under this condemnation. Whatever women say to the contrary, the principal use of the corset is not to give necessary support, but produce the shape prescribed by fashion; and as this shape changes from season to season, the corset lines change with it, and women submit to the tyranny of one sort of waist and hip line one season and another the next, to the great advantage of the dressmakers and the corsetiers, but to the inevitable detriment of their own health.

It stands to reason that any pressure sufficient to change the lines of a figure must be strong enough to compress the internal organs, with the result that breathing is impeded, natural muscular development is weakened and digestion impaired. Many a woman by submitting to an inch or two more in the waist, could improve her complexion, brighten her eyes and renew her youth.—Youth's Companion.

### THE HABIT OF NOT FEELING WELL.

Few people realize that their ailments are largely self-induced. They get into the habit of not feeling well. If they get up in the morning with a slight headache, or some other trifling indisposition, instead of trying to rise above this condition, they take a positive pleasure in expatiating upon their feelings to any one who will listen. Instead of combining the tendency to illness by filling the lungs with pure, fresh air, they dose themselves with "headache tablets," or some other patent specific warranted to cure whatever ill they think they are suffering from. They begin to pity themselves, and try to attract pity and sympathy from others. Unconsciously, by detailing and dwelling upon their symptoms, they reinforce the first simple suggestion of illness by a whole army of thoughts and fears and images of disease, until they are unfitted to do a day's work in their homes or offices.

It is said that man is a lazy animal. We are all more or less prone to indolence, and it is the easiest and most

## STEAM FROM THE EARTH

A SCHEME WILL BE PROVIDED TO OBTAIN IT.

May be Utilized as a Source of Industrial Power in a Short Time.

It is promised by scientists in high position that the internal heat of the earth may be utilized as a source of industrial power in the near future. A comparison of underground temperatures has been made recently and a theoretical increase of one degree for every sixty feet has been determined. But there are exceptions to the rule which proves that the earth's crust is hotter in some places than in others. A thermometer lowered into the wells near Pittsburgh and Wheeling showed an increase for every fifty feet. The temperature in the Pittsburgh well at the bottom was 190 degrees. On the other hand, Professor Agassiz found the temperature at the 4,900 feet level in the Calumet and Hecla mine, at Houghton, Mich., to be no more than 100 degrees. The Schladebach well shows a temperature of 135 degrees at the bottom, and the Sperenberg well 118 degrees. The Cornwall mines show a temperature of 100 degrees and at Ronchamp, France, the temperature of the coal mines at 3,609 feet is 117 degrees. It is proved beyond doubt that, although it varies in different localities, the heat of the crust of the earth grows gradually greater from the surface inward, and upon this argument is the theory based for a new and general source of power.

### AMOUNT TO BE HAD.

It is not merely a question of getting steam, but a question of the quantity of steam to be had. According to Prof. Hallock, of Columbia, hot water is even now drawn from a well and used to heat a house near Boise City, Idaho. Water pumped from the Pittsburgh well was too hot to keep the hand in it, for it had a temperature of 130 degrees. But, while the Pittsburgh and Wheeling wells are capable of heating water which has been in them over-night, even if their depth is sufficient to turn that water to steam, it would require many hours of heating, which would rob it of all commercial value. The great difficulty is not in obtaining steam from the interior of the earth, because that involves merely a little extra labor in boring down into the hot area, and is comparatively as easy to bore down ten thousand feet as six thousand, but in order to give steam commercial value a method must be provided for dropping the water to the hot area, allowing it time to heat, and yet having it returned to the earth's surface without interrupting its flow for a moment.

### SUBTERRANEAN BOILER.

Suppose two holes were bored directly into the earth's surface, twelve thousand feet deep and fifty feet apart. According to the measurements made in the Pittsburgh well, at the bottom there would be a temperature of more than 240 degrees—far above the boiling point of water. If very heavy charges of dynamite or some other heavy explosive were to be lowered to the bottom of each hole and exploded simultaneously, and the process repeated many times, the two holes might have a sufficient connection established. The rocks would be cracked and fissured in all directions, as in deep oil wells when they are shot. If only one avenue were opened between the holes it would be enough. The shattering of the rocks around the base of the holes would turn the surrounding area into an immense hot water heater. The water poured down one hole in the earth would circulate through the cracks and fissures, the temperature of which would be more than 240 degrees, and in its passage it would be heated and turned to steam, which would pass through the earth's surface through the second hole.

### GREAT PRESSURE

## YOUNG FOLKS

### WHO IS THE FRIEND?

Who is the faithful friend, my dear,  
All marked in time, his face?  
Although he has no wrinkles, still  
He hath no faithful grace;  
His hands are busy all day long,  
Nor doth he rest at night;  
He hath no eyes to see, for lo!  
He hath no need of sight.  
His wagging tongue is never still,  
Yet do not think, I pray,  
He spends the hours in gossiping,  
Or fritters time away.  
Although he is not glib, he yet  
Was never seen to smile;  
Nor is he vain, though in the glass  
His face is all the while.  
The barber never cuts his hair,  
Nor doth he shave his beard,  
For as he hath no hair, his plain,  
He never needs it sheared.  
He often strikes, though not in wrath;  
His ringing voice you hear;  
Although he knows not what to say,  
You understand, my dear.  
For when your head begins to nod,  
You hate to hear him tell  
Mamma "his time you were in bed,  
That friend you know so well!  
But when you wake up in the night,  
And all is still around,  
Oh, then you're glad to hear him speak  
With such a cheery sound.  
And when you're tired with your school  
What joy to hear him say:  
"Come, teacher, let the children go,  
For it is time to play."

### THE UNGRATEFUL SQUIRREL.

Once upon a time there was a squirrel that lived in a big park. He was a most industrious little fellow, and had laid up a plentiful store of nuts and vegetables.

"For, suppose," said he, "I should fall sick and not be able to get out. What in the world would become of me?"

Indeed, he had remembered well how once he had been ill away up on the top of a tall tree, and could not possibly get down to the ground, and what a gnawing pain he had suffered in his stomach. So he made up his mind that he would never again be hungry. Then, just as he had a store of nice nuts and sweets laid up for the winter, he met a strange squirrel limping along the pathway.

"Hello, my friend!" said he. "Pray what is the matter?"

"I have hurt my foot," replied the newcomer, "and a sorry plight I am in, with the winter coming on. Luckily there are no stray eggs about. Crippled as I am and unable to run, they would rend me to pieces."

"What can I do for you?" asked the new-found acquaintance.

"If you will help me to your nest," said the wounded squirrel, "and let me rest, I shall deem it a very great favor."

Now, the first squirrel, being a kind and good-natured little chap, helped his friend up the tree to his warm nest, and told him that he was perfectly welcome to remain until his foot was quite well again. He need not worry, for there was plenty of nuts for both.

There were some very good things in that nest, I can tell you, and the newcomer made himself quite at home. There were chestnuts and peanuts and hickorynuts; and, besides, his new friend brought him daily delicious little tidbits in the way of cake and apples, as he was a great favorite with all the visitors in the park, who were most generous in their contributions.

So the visiting squirrel grew fat, and, I am sorry to say, lazy. Although his foot was entirely cured, he showed no desire to leave the warm nest that sheltered him.

"What is the use," he argued with himself, "to work, so long as one can loaf and be taken care of? And he preferred to live in idleness rather than work."

Showing no inclination to depart, his

## Lists.

A procession of prehistoric four-wheelers drawn by centenarian horses, driven by old men, any of whom might excusably have been mistaken for Methuselah, drew up at a house in Euston road, London, the other day.

The vehicles were simply packed to suffocation by men quite as ancient as the drivers. They were so old that on alighting they did not hear shouted warning about the steps, because they were deaf, and they stumbled badly because they were half blind.

Also because some of them were crippled with rheumatism they could hardly crawl up the path to the front door. But they assisted each other with much kindness.

Now that sad little spectacle was not, as might be supposed, a grand-father's show. It was, as a matter of fact, a gathering of old cabmen at the Dr. Forbes Winslow's Hospital, where they hoped that the doctor's scrutiny of their infirmities might result in their getting a small pension from the Cabmen's Benevolent Association.

When all the men were assembled upstairs the tale of their ages was 2,070 years, the oldest of them being a veteran of eighty. And this sprightly youth, who was one of the youngest looking, had been driving his cab up to a few years ago.

Dr. Forbes Winslow sat in the back room and called for the men one by one. And they came in, halting and peering at the doctor with their bleared old eyes, and craning their necks that their deaf ears might catch the verdict.

Most of them were so deaf that the doctor could comment freely before them. "It's the weather," he said, "that does it. Some of these men have been out in every kind of weather, day after day, for forty and fifty years."

"The rain gets into their ears and makes them deaf. They get cold after until it settles down into chronic bronchitis, and they become hopelessly rheumatic. These cases are all alike. People who hail a cab and drive where they want to do not realize the sufferings of the men who drive them."

## WORN BY THE WEATHER.

Deafness, failing eyesight, failing heart, rheumatism; and memories, too, were bad. Some of them asked what the present year was, had to scratch their white heads before they could remember. One old man, who had been driving a cab for fifty years, said, "My mind is that bad, sir, that sometimes I has to pull up, and, begging the fares' pardon, ask them where they told me to drive to."

After their examination, Dr. Forbes Winslow asked most of them how trade was, and all agreed it was not what it was when they began, forty or fifty years ago. And the police? Their weather-beaten, frost-bitten, purple old faces broke into a thousand wrinkles. Ah! they kept clear of them—if they could.

## TOOK HIS HORSES.

But they did not all smile at this question. "Old Jenkins," for instance, who is 73, said that the police took his horses. His horses were very old, and the police said they must be destroyed. "But I loved those horses," said the old man, "and I could not ill-treat a horse, sir, I could not." And the poor old fellow, after a gallant struggle, broke down and cried.

This brave old chap was going back to his work, for he was still driving. Though 73, he preferred to stand down and give some less hearty old fellow a chance for a pension.

Perhaps the most interesting of them all was Harris, who had driven his cab for fifty-eight years. He drove fit until eight weeks ago. He remembered many changes—remembered the time when omnibuses and tramcars did not exist, and the vehicle he himself drove was entered from the back.

He recalled, too, that he once found £29 in gold in a cab, and returned the same to a gentleman in Park street, who had said that anything he could do for him in the future he would do. Unfortunately, he had forgotten the gentleman's name.

images of disease, until they are unfitted to do a day's work in their homes of offices.

It is said that man is a lazy animal. We are all more or less prone to indolence, and it is the easiest and most natural thing in the world for young people to accustom themselves to lying down or lounging on a sofa because they think they are tired, or not well. Much so-called "invalidism" is simply laziness, fostered and indulged from childhood. There is a great danger that girls who are delicate while growing up, and lounge around the house and lie down whenever they feel the least bit out of sorts, will form a habit of invalidism when they reach maturity. How often do we see such girls "brace up" at once whenever anything happens which interests or excites them! An invitation to a reception, or any other pleasant social occasion, acts like a tonic. For the time being an instantaneous cure is affected. They are as well as anybody—until after the entertainment.

## VALUABLE HINTS FOR ACCIDENTS.

Never wash a wound that bleeds much with warm water, which only increases the flow. If the wound is in the hand or arm and is serious, raise it and fasten it across the chest, if in the leg put the limb on a chair. Bleeding from the nose is not an unusual thing, and is generally not alarming. If it continues for a very long time and resists all remedies, do not delay in sending for a doctor. Never allow the sufferer to hang his head over a basin, but lay him down flat and apply cold-water cloths to his nose and forehead.

## COLD IN THE HEAD.

A child suffering from a cold in the head should never be allowed to lie on its back in bed, but always on the side. The application of a little vaseline to the nasal passages will be found a relief. A little warm camphorated oil well rubbed on the back and chest is a capital remedy.

## TAKE CARE OF YOUR EYES.

Don't face the light when reading or sewing. No matter if your eyes are shaded, the reflex rays strike from your book or from your sewing into your eyes. When your back is to the light the rays rebound away from you, not toward you.

## QUITE MISTAKEN.

She was reclining in a low chair in the drawing-room, thinking about her dear Willie, who had been legally her property for the space of three months, when a telegram arrived for her. Hurdled tearing open the buff envelope, she scanned the contents, then fell back in a swoon.

The message was from her brother in the city and read: "Will run over to-day.—George."

Her maid at last restored her to consciousness. Her Willie run over! She could not grasp the full significance of it. One thing she would do—go to him at once. So she hastily attired herself, and at length reached her brother's office, who, having sent the news, would be able to tell her all about it.

"How is he? Where have they taken him?"

Her brother stared at her stupidly. "Oh, don't keep me in suspense! Tell me where he is!"

"Where who is?"

"Why, Willie, of course!"

"At his office, I suppose. I haven't seen him to-day."

"Then what does this mean? Isn't he run over? Is this one of your silly jokes?"

George took the flimsy from his sister, read his own message, then exploded with laughter. It was a long time before he could convince her that his simple intimation that he would run over and pay her a visit was not a detestable practical joke.

temperature of which would be more than 240 degrees, and in its passage it would be heated and turned to steam, which would pass through the earth's surface through the second hole.

## GREAT PRESSURE.

The pressure of such a column of steam would be enormous. Aside from the initial velocity of the steam, the descending column of the cold water would exert a pressure of at least five thousand pounds to the square inch, which would drive up through the second hole anything movable. This done, the water heater would operate itself and a source of power be established which would surpass anything now in use.

As an undertaking it would not be beyond our present standards of cost and enterprise. Judged by the Pittsburgh and Wheeling wells, two such deep holes would cost about \$10,000 a mile, so that the plan might easily be carried out for about \$50,000. The benefit to science would be incalculable—that amount. It might not be very far to go far. The estimate of the cost is based on the Pittsburgh district, but there are many places where the increase of heat would be much more rapid. The Yellowstone Valley would almost surely yield commercial temperature at comparatively shallow depths.

## ATTRACTIVE WINDOW.

Applicant—"I see you advertise for a window-dresser."

Merchant—"Yes. Have you had much experience?"

"I arranged the window in the last shop I was employed at, and every woman who passed stopped and looked in."

"That's something like it. You're just the man we want. By the way, what line was your firm in?"

"Mirrors."

## THE CELEBRATION.

He—"To-morrow will be my birthday."

She—"I suppose you will take a day off?"

He—"I shall."

She—"And how do you think I celebrate when I have a birthday?"

He—"Oh, I presume you take a year off."

"What is the use," he argued with himself, "to work, so long as one can loaf and be taken care of? And he preferred to live in idleness rather than work."

Showing no inclination to depart, his benefactor was at length obliged to request him to leave, which he did with a very ill grace. I can assure you.

He was not only ungrateful, but most unwise. Unable to value the services of a good friend, he had imposed upon that friend's generosity, and should he ever meet with a similar misfortune, never again could look for favors from one whom he had treated so rudely.

After his guest had departed, the good squirrel shook up his nest and made it anew with clean twigs and straw, for he was glad to get rid of his insolent and indolent chance acquaintance.

## LIVED LIKE A PRINCE.

Young Burglar Breaks Into Hotel Closed for the Winter.

During a round of inspection the proprietor of a hotel situated on the Grimsel Pass, Switzerland, was astonished to see smoke issuing from one of the chimneys of the hotel, which he had carefully locked up and left for the winter months. He unlocked a door, entered, and, attracted by the sounds of a piano, went into one of the best bed-sitting rooms.

There he found a young man decked out in his clothes, playing and singing. The stove was lighted, and on the tables were bottles of his best champagne and delicacies. The piano and a large bookcase had also been dragged into the room.

"For the last month," said the youthful burglar, on seeing the proprietor "I have been thoroughly enjoying my self. I never had such a good time in my life. I do not mind going to prison now, and I hope you will forgive me."

The jovial burglar put on a coat and hat, took a last glass of champagne and followed the proprietor to the police station in the valley.

Pa Twaddles—"Why are you spanking Tommy?" Ma Twaddles—"He needs a lesson, and I'm impressing it on his mind." Pa Twaddles—"Well, you've got a queer idea as to where the lad's mind is situated."



Mr. Hen Peck—Huh?  
Willie Peck—I say what was your name before you married ma?



# SYMPTOMS OF SMALLPOX IN THE KING'S HOUSEHOLD POISON-GIRLS IN INDIA LUDICROUS PUNISHMENT

## MORE DREAD OF THE DISEASE THAN ANY OTHER.

**Dr. Hodgett's Exhaustive Report on the Subject—Type Has Become Mild.**

Dr. Charles A. Hodgett, secretary of the Ontario Board of Health, has issued a pamphlet containing a clinical description of smallpox with twenty illustrations, showing patients with the disease in various stages.

### TYPE HAS CHANGED.

The writer deals with some of the misconceptions in regard to the disease which prevent the authorities from adopting the preventive measures essential to the prevention of epidemics. He states that there is a change in smallpox from what it used to be. In former epidemics the type of the disease was severe, patients suffering severely from the onset, which was generally sudden. Then during the few days immediately preceding the appearance of the rash there was headache, pains in the back and limbs, with accompanying nausea and vomiting, often incapacitating them from all work. With the cessation of these symptoms the rash began to show itself in a pronounced manner upon the exposed parts, as face, neck, hands and wrists. The present form of the disease, says Dr. Hodgett, in many cases shows but few pocks or pustules, and often their presence gives but little inconvenience even when numerous. The only sickness complained of is before the onset of the rash, the secondary symptoms being either very slight or entirely absent. The persons attacked are often able to follow their usual occupations throughout the whole progress of the disease. These misconceptions have led the disease to be called chicken pox, Cuban itch, Philippine rash, elephant's itch, impetigo and contagiosa.

### MORE CASES IN WINTER.

A few facts about the disease as a result of the experience of the last five years. The maximum number of cases have occurred in January, and the minimum in the summer months, although the type presented no variation in cold weather, as compared with those cases happening in the heat of summer. The period of incubation is usually about 12 days from receiving the specific infection. The cases have been numerous during the last few years where the 15 or 16 days have elapsed before the disease developed itself. The quarantine period has in consequence been extended to 18 days, and in some States of the republic to three weeks.

### SYMPTOMS OF DISEASE.

The initial symptoms of the disease are not of a serious character. Its appearance is mild and insidious. The first signals of its approach are a headache and a backache, accompanied by nausea and vomiting. The symptoms are more like those of a gripe than anything else. The temperature goes up from 100.1 to 102.1, and the fever continues for from 24 to 72 hours, after which the temperature becomes normal. The eruption appears from a few hours to 72 hours after the onset, and consists in the first instance of minute red macules, which disappear on pressure. They are not hard to the touch nor raised above the surface. Often within a few hours the maculae become papules, when the shotty feel is first noticeable. A fruitful source of the error of diagnosing the disease as chicken pox, is the misleading statement often made by the patient that the rash began as vesicles, whereas he should say that the eruption was first noticed when vesiculation began. It takes from one to three days for the rash to come right out, the vesicles increasing in size. The change to the pustule sometimes begins as early as the fourth

## THERE ARE MANY RECEIVERS OF FAT SALARIES.

**Positions Worth \$792,905 Are At the Disposal of the New Premier.**

It is a singular and significant fact that the only person in the kingdom whose household is affected by the change of Government is the King. There could be no more striking proof that it is the prime minister and not the sovereign who is the real ruler of the British Empire than that it is the former who makes the appointments to the best paying and snuggest billets in his Majesty's domestic entourage.

As a result of the elevation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the son of a Scotch draper, to the position of the first Minister of the Crown, several aristocratic members of the royal household, all personal friends of the King, have been sacked, and various other more or less exalted personages have been given their jobs. The new batch of court dignitaries are all Liberals.

### HIS HEAVY DUTIES.

When the Lord Chamberlain is doing official stunts, he carries a white staff and a gold key, which never locks or unlocks anything, attached to his person by a blue ribbon. There is a greater than the Lord Chamberlain—to wit, the Lord Great Chamberlain.

His office is an hereditary one, and, therefore, he cannot be displaced when there is a change of administration. He is the most exalted sort of swell, and is regarded as far too important to be trotted out except on the greatest occasions.

He has the Palace of Westminster under his control, and among his privileges is that of selecting the peer who makes a lot of other peers envious by carrying the sword of state when the sovereign goes to Parliament.

He has precious little to do really, and few responsibilities; but it is quite in accordance with the British scale of remuneration where exalted dunks are concerned that his pay is more than double that of the Lord Chamberlain, amounting to \$22,500 a year.

Below stairs, among the kitchen pots and pans, the Lord Steward holds sway over the King's household. Lord Hawkesbury has just been given that job by the new Premier, displacing that staunch Conservative nobleman, the Earl of Pembroke. The pay is the same as that of the Lord Chamberlain.

### THE LORD CHAMBERLAIN.

The post of Lord Chamberlain, from which the Earl of Arundon has been bounced, has been conferred upon Hon. C. Robert Spencer, the dapper and elegant half-brother of Lord Spencer. The "Honorable Bobby," as he was long ago affectionately nick-named—for everybody likes him—has for years enjoyed the reputation of being the best dressed member of the House of Commons.

The salary of \$10,000 a year will properly sustain the tremendous dignity of the position. He has been created a peer and given a seat among the hereditary legislators of the Upper House.

He is responsible for the smooth running of things "above stairs," except within the royal sleeping apartments, where the First Lord of the Bedchamber holds sway.

The pay roll of the Lord Chamberlain's department amounts to \$295,000 a year. He has under him a host of distinguished officials and titled flunkies, including a vice-chamberlain, who gets \$4,020 a year, a master of the ceremonies, a marshal of the ceremonies and a deputy marshal of the ceremonies, lords in waiting, grooms of the great chamber, a lot of gentlemen ushers, pages of the back stairs, pages of the presence, and state pages.

## THE TERRIBLE POWER WHICH THEY POSSESS.

**Living on Poison, Their Breath Becomes Fatal to all Approaching Them.**

Private Calcutta letters to England to a member of the aristocracy tell of elaborate precautions taken by the Government to guard the Prince and Princess of Wales against "poison-girls and poison-men." These dangerous creatures, which Nathaniel Hawthorne immortalized in his "Rappaccini's Daughter," are supposed to be able to kill a person by breath or touch, and the Indian Government has no more succeeded in exterminating them than infant marriages and other Indian peculiarities.

Indian medicine men and priests knew long before Prof. Koch and other European alienists that the persistent consumption of poisons makes the body immune against poisoning. Accordingly potentates, priests, and others who had occasion to wish for the death of certain persons every little while kept on hand a number of poison-fed individuals to send to the persons that they wished to do away with. Both boys and girls were trained for this murderous office, principally girls.

### THEIR TRAINING.

The Indian princess caused beautiful and healthy female children to be put under the care of physicians and medicine men soon after they were born. The medicine men strewed the floor under the baby's cradle with dried helmet flower, or monk's hood, that is such from which the deadly poison, aconite, had been partially extracted. After a few months, unprepared monk's hood was placed under the cradle and in vases in baby's chamber. Later the fresh flower was installed and baby was allowed to play with it and suck it.

Still later a mild solution of aconite was added to baby's milk and other food after a graduating scale. As the little bodies became more and more used to the poison, the doses were increased, and usually when a girl was ten or twelve she could eat aconite in the same quantities as some arsenic eaters devour that poison.

### INSTRUMENTS OF DEATH.

It is a fact, though, that few human natures can stand the aconite treatment. We are told of an Indian prince who succeeded only in raising one poison girl out of more than a hundred. But this poison girl was so venomous that nobody and nothing could live in the house she inhabited, both human beings and animals dying from breathing the same air as she.

This particular poison girl whom nature had endowed with all the graces liable to capture a man's heart, was used by the Indian prince at various times to murder pretenders by a single kiss, to rob his enemy's army of its leader, to kill off inconvenient relatives and officials.

### WHY MEN FAIL.

A well-known "king of commerce" told me the other day that one of the most frequent causes of failure is excessive ambition—that greed which leads a man to grasp at too many of its prizes. "There are some things," he proceeded to explain, "the acquisition of which is incompatible with that of others, and the sooner that truth is acted upon the better. To strive for a high professional position, and yet to expect to enjoy all the delights of social intercourse or (I leisure; to toil after great riches, and yet to ask for freedom from anxiety and care; to live luxuriously, and yet to demand health and strength; to live for self exclusively, and yet to expect the love and esteem of one's fellow-beings, is to seek for contradictory and mutually destructive advantages; in short, for impossibilities. The world is a market

## PENALTIES FOR BREAKING THE RULES ON A MAN-O-WAR.

**Bailing a Tub of Water With a Spoon — Laughing for an Hour and a Half.**

Naval officers do not always mete out to the men the punishments laid down in the King's regulations. They frequently adopt punishments of their own invention which prove most effective in preventing the recurrence of offences. These punishments are often of a very curious and even ludicrous nature.

It is an everyday occurrence to see half a dozen sailors lined up on deck facing the paint work, their hammocks on their shoulders and their faces presenting a most woful picture. For this punishment is not so trivial as it appears, says London Tit-Bits. The hammock is not very heavy, it is true, but after an hour or so it drags on one's shoulder like lead. Besides it is far from pleasant to stare fixedly at a square foot of gray painted woodwork for sixty minutes at a stretch. Jack would much prefer to do a few days "Ten A" or to have his leave "fambled."

Spitting upon the deck of a man-o-war is strictly prohibited. As soon as the bugler has sounded the "Stand Easy" spittoons are placed at intervals along the deck for the use of the sailors, and woe betide the tar who ignores the presence of these tubs and expectorates about.

### THE SPOTLESS DECK.

On many vessels a wide belt is kept, and this the man who departs from the regulations is compelled to wear upon his person, and is thus subjected to the ridicule of his shipmates. He is given an opportunity of retrieving his character, however. He is permitted to walk the deck with the other men, and should he spot a sailor committing a like offence he at once presents him with the hated belt, and the new victim has to undergo a similar ordeal.

Some officers adopt more drastic measures. If Jack is detected expectorating anywhere but in the receptacles provided a "spit-kit" is strapped to his chest, and any man who cares to do so may make use of this curious walking receptacle. As may be supposed, this humiliating punishment effectively prevents the men from violating the regulations.

Were a civilian given two large wooden buckets, one empty and the other full of water, and told to bale the liquid from the full tub into the empty vessel with a small spoon, he would consider the order to be that of a madman, or a revival of ancient fairy lore. Yet this punishment has on several occasions been meted out to refractory "sea dogs." Nothing is more amusing than to see a weatherbeaten sailor carefully bailing out spoonful after spoonful of water, and as carefully depositing the fluid in a large bucket at his side.

A punishment frequently employed is that of setting the defaulter to walk slowly: backward and forward along the deck, nursing in his arms a 6 inch projectile (weighing a little over 100 pounds). After a quarter of an hour or so of this beneficial "exercise" the unhappy victim is glad to drop the load and

### RUB HIS ACHING LIMBS.

At the same time he probably makes a solemn mental resolve never to repeat the offence for which he has been "awarded" this dire penance.

An old naval captain—one of the old, old school—was at one time sadly addicted to stammering. He could not utter a simple sentence without a great amount of spluttering and hesitation. This was one day too much for an intrepid sailor, who was receiving an order from the captain in that official's usual halting manner, and he unfortunately burst into an uncontrollable fit of

to come right out, the vesicles increasing in size. The change to the pustule sometimes begins as early as the fourth day, the rash on the face sometimes shrinking and drying up into thin crusts, and is shed from the face and neck often as early as the tenth day. In other portions of the body and extremities the course of lesions is prolonged. The average duration of this typical form of smallpox is slightly under 21 days.

**DIFFERENT FROM CHICKENPOX.**  
The chief characteristics which distinguish chickenpox from the present mild form of smallpox are given by Dr. Hodgetts as follows: 1. Chickenpox is a disease chiefly confined to childhood, being only occasionally seen in adults. 2. It rapidly runs its course in a week, passing through the stages of pimple, vesicle and scab, often within twenty-four hours after the first appearance of the popular rose spot the vesicle develops. 3. The premonitory symptoms are frequently wanting altogether. 4. The temperature accompanies or follows the appearance of the rash. 5. The vesicles of chickenpox are ovoid or irregular in appearance, and attain their maximum development much quicker than do those of smallpox. 6. The eruption, as a rule, appears first on the portions of the body covered by clothing. 7. After the crusts fall off they leave a red instead of a pigmented spot. 8. Does not appear on palms of hands or soles of feet.

**HISTORY OF DISEASE.**  
Dr. Hodgetts states that the first outbreak of smallpox in the province occurred in Essex county in the fall of 1899, when 272 cases were reported with one death, the disease having spread from the adjoining State of Michigan. In the following years the disease became more widespread, the infection in many instances being traceable to the United States. In 1900-1 it made its appearance in the lumber shanties of New Ontario, breaking out at widely separated points and making rapid progress before its presence became known. "The hardy shantymen," says Dr. Hodgetts, "becoming a ready prey to the disease from the fact that nearly all were unvaccinated."  
"These men had suffered from la grippe when it was epidemic, and here was a disease in most instances not so severe; true, a few 'pimples' appeared afterwards, but on the whole they felt better and work was resumed—the pimples were of no account, and it was not until February, 1901, that a case reached the notice of a physician, who recognized the true character of it, that the provincial authorities were apprized of the fact."

**CASES IN FIVE YEARS.**

Since the disease has spread to the older portions of the province and has been with us ever since. Following are the returns since 1900:

|      | Cases.       | Deaths.   |
|------|--------------|-----------|
| 1900 | 300          | 11        |
| 1901 | 1,838        | 7         |
| 1902 | 2,797        | 12        |
| 1903 | 820          | 21        |
| 1904 | 309          | 4         |
|      | <b>5,765</b> | <b>51</b> |

This is equal to a case mortality of 0.88 per cent.

**USED TO BE MORE SEVERE.**  
The statistics prove that the type is not the severe character that it once was.

Coming to recent dates we find the type of the disease in the City of Montreal, in 1885-6, and of which Osler in his "System of Medicine" writes, was of a like similar character to what preceded it. There were 3,164 deaths, and of the 1,332 treated in the hospitals, 418 died, a fatality of 31.3 per cent. In Ontario, during the years 1884-99, the following is the record of cases and deaths—

| Year  | Place.              | Cases.     | Deaths.    | P.C.         |
|-------|---------------------|------------|------------|--------------|
| 1884. | Hungerford township | 202        | 67         | 33.0         |
| 1885. | Province, generally | 146        | 16         | 10.9         |
| 1889. | Elgin Cy.           | 49         | 13         | 28.9         |
| 1890. | Russell Cy.         | 30         | 9          | 30.0         |
|       |                     | <b>429</b> | <b>105</b> | <b>24.45</b> |

In waiting, groom, or the great chamber, a lot of gentlemen ushers, pages of the back stairs, pages of the presence, and state pages.

**MASTER OF THE HORSE.**  
Another sinecure, the best paying of the lot, is that of Master of the Horse, which has been bestowed on the Earl of Sefton, who takes over the job from the Duke of Portland. The latter, however, is too rich to miss the \$12,000 a year, which is the salary of the office.  
The Master of the Buckhounds is another dead easy billet which is numbered among the leaves and fishes of office. It pays \$7,500 a year and can be held only by a peer or the heir to a peerage. Similar salaries are also paid to the Captain of the Gentlemen-at-Arms and the Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard—the two bodies which are supposed to do what Scotland Yard really does—guard the person of the King at big royal shows.  
Some queer billets exist outside the royal household, which are included among the spoils of office. Of these the positions held by the Junior Lords of the Treasury afford the best illustrations of the absurdities that are sanctioned by the British system of party Government.  
There are three junior lords, and they may or may not be real lords, though under a Tory administration they are usually sons of peers. They are paid \$500 a year each for work that they don't do, and nothing for the work that they do do.

**ABOUT THE FRENCH GIRL.**  
**She is Very Dependent on Her Parents' Plans.**  
To-day the French girl must submit to having her husband chosen for her exactly as did her great-grandmother, and that in every class of society.  
To the average French girl the fact that she will one day be a wife, and probably a mother, is as inevitable and certain as is death itself, and from childhood she is educated with a view to fulfilling her vocation.  
Again, from the day she is born her parents begin saving a dowry for her, and should they fail in amassing a sum proportionate to their means, public opinion judges them very severely. It also frequently happens that several relations join in by no means very well off, will even together to provide a small dowry for an orphan niece or cousin.  
Daughters share with sons any fortune left by their parents. All this makes the position of a French-woman very secure and akin to that of the man whom she may marry. Even as a bride, she is not dependent on her husband, as is so often the British wife after years of married life.



**HIM FRINCEANCE.**  
The Downey One—Bah Jove, y'know they used to tax men who raised moustaches in Queen Elizabeth's time. The Pretty One—Well, it appears to tax some men I know to do it now.

love and esteem of one's fellow-beings, is to seek for contradictory and mutually destructive advantages; in short, for impossibilities. The world is a market where everything is marked at an invariable price. Choose whatever good you deem most desirable; but, having made a choice, stand by it, and make the most of it—extricating all the satisfaction you can. Guard, therefore, young man, against the cultivating too many talents; only one can you hope to bring to perfection. Be a 'whole man' at one thing, and not split into two or three middling ones. Thus, and thus only, may you hope to succeed in an age of merciless competition, when success taxes all one's powers.'

**NEWS BY PIPE LINE.**  
**London and Glasgow Connected by Underground Cable.**

The underground cable system between London and Glasgow, on which the Post Office Department has been at work since 1896, is practically completed and in a few weeks will be opened to the public.  
The object of this underground cable has been to insure the steadiness of the telegraph system between London and Scotland, which has been frequently interrupted by storms. The Post Office Department showed a considerable amount of common sense in putting all wires underground in a conduit. As a section was finished it was opened to public use. London to Birmingham was the first section, and since then the line has been gradually extended northwards, connecting all the principle cities and towns on or near the route.  
About 500 miles of pipe have been laid, and 40,000 miles of wire have been run through it.

**A PERFECT HAND.**  
**How Its Appearance Became Familiar to the Public.**

The story of how probably the most perfect feminine hand in America became known to the people is rather interesting.  
As the story goes, the possessor of the hand was with some friends in a photographer's one day and while talking, held out a piece of candy. The pose of the hand with its perfect contour and faultless shape attracted the attention of the artist who proposed to photograph it. The result was a beautiful picture kept in the family until one day, after reading a letter from someone inquiring as to who wrote the Postum and Grape-Nuts advertisements, Mr. Post said to his wife, "We receive so many inquiries of this kind, that it is evident some people are curious to know, suppose we let the advertising department have that picture of your hand to print and name it 'A Helping Hand.'" (Mrs. Post has assisted him in preparation of some of the most famous advertisements).  
There was a natural shrinking from the publicity, but with an agreement that no name would accompany the picture its use was granted.  
The case was presented in the light of extending a welcoming hand to the friends of Postum and Grape-Nuts, so the picture appeared on the back covers of many of the January and February magazines and became known to millions of people.  
Many artists have commented upon it as probably the most perfect hand in the world.  
The advertising dept. of the Postum Co. did not seem able to resist the temptation to enlist the curiosity of the public, by refraining from giving the name of the owner when the picture appeared but stated that the name would be given later in one of the newspaper announcements, thus seeking to induce the readers to look for and read the forthcoming advertisements to learn the name of the owner.  
This combination of art and commerce and the multitude of inquiries furnishes an excellent illustration of the interest the public takes in the personal and family life of large manufacturers whose names become household words through extensive and continuous announcements in newspapers and periodicals.

reputa sailor, who was receiving an order from the captain in that official's usual halting manner, and he unfortunately burst into an uncontrollable fit of laughter. This rash laugh he bitterly repented. Capt. — was a disciple of the homoeopathic system. Making Jack stand upon the fore bridge, in full view of the entire ship's crew, the officer commanded his victim to laugh continuously for an hour and a half. This he was compelled to do, though the pitiful expression of his weatherbeaten, sunburnt visage denoted anything but a happy and contented frame of mind.  
Whistling in forbidden parts of the ship has often been punished in a similar manner. The offender has been obliged to whistle his loudest, under the eagle eye of the commander, until poor Jack's lips have become so parched and cracked that he could not produce another note.

**CUDDLE DOON.**

The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht  
Wi' muckle faught an' din;  
"Oh, try and sleep, ye waukrife rogues,  
Your father's comin' in."  
They never heed a word I speak  
I try to gie a frown;  
But aye I hap them up an' cry,  
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"  
  
Wee Jamie wi' the curly heid,  
He aye sleeps next the wa',  
Bangs up an' cries, "I want a piece!"  
The rascal starts them a't.  
I rin an' fetch them pieces, drinks,  
They stop awee the soun',  
Then draw the blankets up an' cry,  
"Noo, weanies, cuddle doon!"  
  
But ere five minutes gang wee Rab  
Cries oot, frae 'neath the claes,  
"Mither, mak' Tam gie ower at ance,  
He's kittin' wi' his tae!"  
The mischief's in that Tam for tricks,  
He'd bother half the loon;  
But aye I hap them up and cry,  
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"  
  
At length they hear their father's fit,  
An' as he steeks the door  
They turn their faces to the wa',  
While Tam pretends to snore.  
"Hae a' the weans been guid?" he asks  
As he puts aff his shoon:  
"The bairnies, John, are in their beds,  
An' lang since cuddled doon."  
  
An' just afore we bed oorsels,  
We look at oor wee lambs.  
Tam has his arm roun' wee Rab's neck,  
An' Rab his arm roun' Tam's.  
I lift wee Jamie up the bed,  
And as I straik each croon  
I whisper, till my heart fills up,  
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"  
  
The bairnies cuddle doon at nicht  
Wi' mirth that's dear to me;  
But soon the big war's cark an' care  
Will quaten doon their glee.  
Yet, come what will to ilka ane,  
May He who rules a' aboon  
Aye whisper, though their paws be bald,  
"Oh, bairnies, cuddle doon!"

**CHANCELLOR AT TWENTY-THREE.**

Pitt was only 23 years when he accepted the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer under Lord Shelburne, having refused an office in the previous Government of less than Cabinet rank. Before he had reached his 24th year the Premiership was offered him by the King, with full authority to name his colleagues, an offer which he had wisdom and self-restraint enough to decline. But at 25 Pitt was Prime Minister and master of England, as no man had ever been before—surely an example of early fame that is quite unparalleled.  
  
He figured out the distance  
Of the stars up in the sky;  
He figured out our planet's age,  
And when this earth will die;  
  
He figured out the railways  
And such things with patient skill—  
But he never saw the errors  
In his monthly butcher's bill.



# T AUTOMATIC RESTAURANT

MEALS SERVED BY MACHINERY IN GERMANY.

Put a Nickel in the Slot and Your Dinner Will Instantly Appear.

Berlin, the German capital, possesses more "Automats"—automatic machines—than any other city in the world, and they are all of some practical benefit and use. They have "automat" beer halls, where a nickel-in-the-slot brings you your stein of foaming beer; "automat" cabs, where a machine called a "taximeter" registers the fare to be paid and makes it almost impossible for the "cabby" to "knock down" on his passenger. There are "automat" theatres, where the nickel-in-the-slot starts a whole show of several acts and many scenes; "automat" restaurants; and "automat" bootblacks. These latter are peculiarly unique, and they are every-day necessities in Berlin.

The "automat" restaurant is not only a labor-saving device, but it is a headache-sparing institution, as it does away with the waiters, who make you do the waiting, and gives an instantaneous service. You are your own waiter; and consequently there are no fees, for you cannot conscientiously tip yourself, however self-gratulatory may be your mood. You select what you want, drop your nickel in the slot, and—

## THERE YOU ARE!

Of course this Automat of the Dinner Table is an unintelligent mechanism of man's invention, ingeniously worked by electricity. Cabinets with glass fronts line the walls, and through these glass fronts are to be seen rows and rows of little elevators, with the slots and mechanism for working them. On one side of the restaurant is fitted an "automat" bar where, by dropping the indicated price into the proper slot, the wished-for drink comes to the waiting customer. Shelves all around, on the little elevators, bring up hot soups, hot roasts, cold meats, pies, sandwiches, tea, coffee—in fact whatever is on the menu, and that is changed daily. All the customer has to do is to decide what he wants, drop his coin in the little opening, and wait results. In less than a minute up comes his meal, raised by electricity from the kitchen in the basement; and it comes either steaming hot, or ice-cold, just as ordered, and clean, fresh and sweet, with no dirty-handed waiter, with black cuffs and greasy napkin, to take your appetite away while handing it to you.

The beverages—milk, tea, coffee, syrups, and mineral waters—are served from tanks or kettles. The dropping of the coin into the proper slot opens the faucet only long enough for the right quantity to run into the cup or glass, which is conveniently placed to receive it.

## THE "AUTOMAT" MACHINES

are divided into three classes—"hot-food" machines, "cold-food" machines, and "liquid" machines; and they all work nearly alike. In the hot-food machines you drop your coin and receive, in exchange a metal check. The coin falls to the kitchen where the chef sees it in a tube indicating a particular order. The dish is prepared by one of the under-cooks; and the chef, after glancing to see that it is all right and appetitich, puts it on an automatic dumb-waiter, which, by its own mechanism, goes up to the waiting customer. He sees his order inside one of the glass receptacles, drops in the check he holds, and the dish is lowered automatically to an opening below, where he lifts it out, and carries it to a table.

The cold dishes are released at once, when the coin is dropped in, just as you get a piece of tutti-frutti or a caramel or a cigarette from the penny-in-the-slot machine. The "drinks" machines work similarly; but they have a self-measuring

# STARVING MILLIONAIRES

HISTORY OF THE MEANEST MEN IN THE WORLD.

Riches Possessed But Not Enjoyed Is Certainly Not a Normal Condition of Things.

"Riches possessed but not enjoyed" is certainly not a normal condition of things in a world whose gates are ever open to the golden key. Few of us, being rich, prefer to be poor; it is so terribly easy to be poor.

Recently an old man died in the County Hospital at Brighton, England, whose occupation, year in and year out, was to wander about the public thoroughfares picking up any discarded trifles which he could find there, from cigar and cigarette ends to stale crusts. Some said that he was seventy; others said that he was nearer eighty, and his bedraggled, unkempt figure was as well known upon the streets as the lamp-posts.

## RICH IN ALL BUT FRIENDS.

He lived in a fairly large house in a street just off the Marine Parade. The blinds were always down. The windows were so coated with dirt that the passerby would hardly have been able to see through them had the blinds been up. Presently he fell ill, went to the hospital, and died as he had lived—without a friend or relation by his bedside at his last hours.

They talked a while of laying him to rest in a pauper's grave. But presently the hospital authorities began to search his tattered, dirty garments to see whether they could find a hint of living relatives. What they found instead was a savings' bank book, a pass-book on Barclay's Bank, and other documents, which showed that he was worth, at least, \$7,500!

A man hardly less penurious in his riches was Tynan, the Australian multi-millionaire—the meanest man in all Australia. With all his riches, he hardly ever gave away a penny, wandering about in clothes as shabby as those of the beggar who passed him by, living as if all he had in the world was the means of providing himself with the barest necessities. He never made a will, and passed away unfriended, unwept, unhonored, and unsung, leaving a vast crowd of distant relatives to divide the spoil of his long years as they would, or could.

Thousands of people pass No. 61, Pentonville Road, London—at one time 16, Winchester Place—without knowing that once lived there one of the most depraved and degraded men who ever laid up treasure on earth—Thomas Cooke. Cooke was the son of an itinerant fiddler of Windsor, began life as a porter, obtained employment in the Excise, and came to London with eight shillings in his pocket.

## WORTH \$635,000, BEGGED INK!

Presently he ingratiated himself into the good opinion and confidence of a rich brewer, and went into the business; and when the brewer died, he persuaded the widow that the only chance she had of keeping the trade together was to marry himself. This she consented to do, and Cooke became a wealthy man.

His eccentricities, which were really cloaks for his meanness and his frauds, were regarded as a freak of Nature, and, as Cooke seemed worth cultivating, presents of geese, turkeys, horses, wines, and other things rained upon him. He begged his ink from offices. When he became ill he dressed himself in rags, and beseeched physicians to take pity on his poverty. When he died he left \$635,535, mainly to the Shore-ditch and Tottenham almshouses. When he was buried the mob threw cabbage-stalks at his coffin!

A parsimonious man of another and better sort was the one discovered by the collectors of the public subscription for the Bathurst Hospital.

# FEDERAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO. OF CANADA.

The Twenty-fourth Annual Meeting of the Shareholders was held at the Head Office of the Company, at Hamilton, March 6th, Mr. David Dexter, President, in the chair, Mr. W. H. Davis, Acting Secretary, when the following Report was submitted:

## DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Your Directors have the honor to present the Report and Financial Statement of the Company for the year which closed on the 31st December, 1905, duly vouched for by the Auditors.

The new business of the year consisted of two thousand four hundred and fifteen applications for insurance, aggregating \$3,532,579, of which two thousand three hundred and twenty-eight applications for \$3,329,537.08 were accepted.

As in previous years, the income of the Company shows a gratifying increase, and the assets of the Company have been increased by \$275,140.54 and have now reached \$2,423,913.93, exclusive of guarantee capital.

The security for Policy-holders, including guarantee capital, amounted at the close of the year to \$3,293,913.93, and the liabilities for reserves and all outstanding claims, \$2,213,698.75, showing a surplus of \$1,080,215.18. Exclusive of uncalled guarantee capital, the surplus to Policy-holders was \$210,215.28.

Policies on seventy-eight lives became claims through death, to the amount of \$156,886.00, of which \$8,911 was re-insured in other companies.

Including Cash Dividends and Dividends applied to the reduction of premiums, with annuities, the total payment to Policy-holders amounted to \$236,425.35.

Careful attention has been given to the investment of the Company's funds in first-class bonds, mortgage securities and loans on the Company's policies, amply secured by reserves. Our investments have yielded a very satisfactory rate of interest.

Expenses have been confined to a reasonable limit, consistent with due efforts for new business.

The results of the year indicate a most gratifying progress. Compared with the preceding year, the figures submitted by the Directors for your approval show an advance of nearly thirteen per cent. in assets.

The assurances carried by the Company now amount to \$17,294,136.11, upon which the Company holds reserves to the full amount required by law, and, in addition thereto, a considerable surplus.

The field officers and agents of the Company are intelligent and loyal, and are entitled to much credit for their able representation of the Company's interests. The members of the office staff have also proved faithful to the Company's service.

Your Directors are pleased to be able to state that the business of the Company for the past two months of the current year has been better than in the corresponding months of last year, and that the outlook for the future is most encouraging.

DAVID DEXTER,  
President and Managing Director.

## FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR 1905.

| RECEIPTS.   |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| Premium and Annuity Income.....                         | \$588,379.78    |
| Interest, Rents and Profit on Sales and Securities..... | 121,197.07      |
|   | \$ 704,476.85   |
| DISBURSEMENTS.  |                 |
| Paid to Policy-holders.....                             | 236,425.35      |
| All other Payments.....                                 | 215,818.47      |
| Balance.....  | 232,737.98      |
|   | \$ 704,476.85   |
| ASSETS, DECEMBER 31st, 1905.                            |                 |
| Debentures and Bonds.....                               | 747,790.97      |
| Mortgages.....  | 854,937.69      |
| Loans on Policies, Bonds, Stocks, etc.....              | 487,234.35      |
| All other Assets.....                                   | 358,951.82      |
|   | \$2,423,913.93  |
| LIABILITIES.  |                 |
| Reserve Fund.....                                       | \$2,170,425.45  |
| Death Losses awaiting Proofs.....                       | \$1,684.00      |
| Other Liabilities.....                                  | 11,587.80       |
| Surplus on Policy-holder's Account.....                 | 210,215.18      |
|   | \$2,423,913.93  |
| Assets.....   | \$2,423,913.93  |
| Guarantee Capital.....                                  | 870,000.00      |
| Total Security.....                                     | \$3,293,913.93  |
| Policies were Issued Assuring.....                      | \$5,229,587.98  |
| Total Insurance in Force.....                           | \$17,294,136.11 |

Mr. David Dexter, President and Managing Director, in moving the adoption of the report, said:—I beg leave to submit for your consideration and adoption the report of the Company for the year ending 31st December, 1905. In doing so I am pleased to say that it is the most satisfactory your Directors have had the privilege of placing before you. As compared with the preceding year it shows a gain of seven per cent. in premium income, thirteen per cent. in interest earned, twelve per cent. in total income, ten per cent. (\$319,038) in amount of new assurances placed, 7 per cent in amount of assurances in force, 12 per cent. in assets, 14 per cent. in reserves held to provide for the payment of Policy contracts now in force, and 43 per cent. in the surplus over all liabilities.

The profits paid to policy-holders also show an increase of 16 per cent. and the payments made to policy-holders 18 per cent. in excess of the previous year.

The reserves now held to meet Assurance obligations as they mature are in excess of the present requirements of the Insurance Act, additions being made from year to year to meet the higher standard of reserves on assurances written prior to the year 1900, which the Act requires that we shall hold at the expiration of a term of years. All policies of assurance written since the year 1899 and many previous thereto are secured by reserves on 3½ per cent. and 3 per cent. basis.

The profits to the policy-holders have been maintained in so far as it was possible to do so in the face of the incroads thereon from various sources, which may be summarized as follows: The increased cost of new business owing to the methods adopted by competitors, particularly some of the American companies; the fees and taxes charged and levied by Provincial Governments; the greater privileges and advantages granted to the policy-holder under the modern policy contract.

I would here remark in explanation of the last item that these additional privileges and benefits are increased privileges of travel, residence, occupation and continuance of policy, the same becoming non-forfeitable after three

when the coin is dropped in, just as you get a piece of tutti-frutti or a caramel or a cigarette from the penny-in-the-slot machine. The "drinks" machines work similarly; but they have a self-measuring contrivance that is certainly complicated. In serving the liquid, the glass or cup is filled with mathematical precision; and the moment the holding vessels are emptied, an electric bell gives such notice in the cellar-room below, and the tanks are refilled. The machines all work automatically, and there are, and can be, no mistakes. The only employees are the manager, the girl who makes change and hands out the napkins, and one or two boys who remove the empty plates and wipe off the tables.

"Put a nickel in the slot and get your boot polished"—this is the invitation of the Berlin

### MECHANICAL BOOT-BLACK.

There is a platform whereon is a sort of cylinder containing brushes which revolve in several different directions, and among which you insert your foot. Upon the platform is a metal foot-rest which works up and down in a slot under a central opening in the cylinder. Upon mounting the platform, you drop your nickel in the slot, and move the handle, just as in other machines; this starts the wheels in motion. You place your foot upon the rest, and move it in among the brushes, two of which smear the boot with polish. Then you press your foot down, and the rest sinks below the level of the polish-laden brushes, and into a nest of swiftly-revolving brushes, which put a "shine" upon the boot in almost less time than it takes to tell you about it.

At the sides of the machine are hand-rails by which to hold on while you balance yourself upon one foot and submit the other to the tender mercies of the brushes. These machines are made single, for polishing ordinary boots; or triple, with stands side by side, and labels designating one for patent leather, another for ordinary black leather, and the third for tan shoes. Electricity operates these machines, the dropping of the nickel and the moving of the handle serving to close a switch which starts a small motor.

Some time ago a machine for polishing shoes by electricity made its appearance in New York and was expected to do wonders; but though it frightened the bootblacks at first, they soon recovered, and now regard the electrical shiner as a bogey to laugh at, not to fear.

### AN OLD-TIME ILLUMINATION.

At the Coronation of George II. In the Year 1727.

In these days of electric lights, with all their capabilities for brilliant illumination, it is amusing to read what the subjects of George II. considered a dazzling effect. A Frenchman visiting in London at the time of the coronation of that monarch in 1727, writes enthusiastically in praise of the lighting of the city, as well as of a banquet display.

"Most of the streets," writes Monsieur Saussure, "are wonderfully well lighted; in front of each house hangs a lantern, or large globe of glass, inside of which is placed a lamp, which burns all night. Large houses have two of these, suspended outside the doors by iron supports. Some even have four."

How one eye might have dazzled the good people of that day!

"When the coronation procession entered Westminster Hall," the writer continues, "the light of day was beginning to fade. Forty chandeliers, in shape like a crown, hung from the ceiling, each having thirty-six wax candles."

"On the king's appearance all suddenly lighted, and every one in the room was filled with astonishment at the wonderful and unexpected illumination. Little cords of cotton wool, imperceptible to the eye, saturated with sulphur of saltpetre, spirits of wine and other ingredients, had been prepared and arranged so as to carry the flame rapidly from one candle to another. The arrangement had been so skilfully prepared that scarcely a candle failed to take fire."

he was buried the mod throw cabbage-stalks at his coffin!

A parsimonious man of another and better sort was the one discovered by the collectors of the public subscription for the Bethlem Hospital. They arrived at the door of a mean house, and when it was opened heard the man rating his servant-girl for throwing away a match without having used both ends. From such a man the collectors expected nothing, and would not have been surprised if they had got it. But he asked them inside, produced a bag of gold, counted out from it

### FOUR HUNDRED GUINEAS.

and shovelled the money towards them with his open hands. Naturally, they could not disguise their amazement. "Gentlemen," said he, "I keep house and save and spend money in my own way. The one furnishes me with the means of doing the other."

Daniel Dancer, born at Weald, near Harrow, was another man who preferred his poverty to his riches. He was mean. His father was mean. His grandfather was meaner than either. Dancer was born with a silver spoon in his mouth. He lived in a splendid house on Harrow Weald Common, amid eighty acres of ground. Too greedy to keep it in order, he allowed it to go to rack and ruin, till the gates fell off their hinges. Yet his property at this time brought him \$15,000 a year.

He slept on a sack for years, till Lady Tempest, pitying his crazy parsimony, presented him with a bed. This won the old man's heart, and one day when he was dying, he sent for her, made a will in her favor, put the document into her hands, and gave up the ghost at seventy-eight, deeply lamented by none who knew him.

But even Dancer's rich penury is as nothing compared with that of John Elwes, who was born into \$250,000, and was mean enough to be worth only two cents. His mother taught him all he knew, for, though her husband left her \$500,000, she practically starved herself to death.

### MISERLY TO THE LAST.

He managed his own accounts, and was dragged into every wild-cat scheme going, till the sum total of his losses was \$750,000. But as he had had two fortunes left him since he was born to the first one, the loss did not hurt him.

He became member for Berkshire, but stood the racket of contest only on condition that he was returned free, gratis, and for nothing. He began to put up property all over Marylebone. When one of his houses was empty, he used to go and live in it, to save the expense of a caretaker. When he had advanced in years he went to live with his son, taking with him five shillings, which he said was all he had in the world; and he hid the money, for fear anybody should steal it. He died, leaving estate valued at \$4,000,000.—London Answers.

### TOWN OF MARBLE.

The town of Carrara, near the famous quarries of that name is literally built of the white statuary marble. The paving stones are composed of this material and where these are not used the roadway is made up and covered with marble chips. The population of the town is about 12,000, and its adult male inhabitants are practically all employed in connection with the adjoining quarries, which furnish to sculptors the finest statuary stone in the world.



YOUTHFUL KNOWLEDGE.

"Don't you know where little boys who smoke go to?"  
"Yus. Terbackernists."

the greater privileges and advantages granted to the policy-holder under the modern policy contract.

I would here remark in explanation of the last item that these additional privileges and benefits are increased privileges of travel, residence, occupation and continuance of policy, the same becoming non-forfeitable after three years, until the reserve thereon is exhausted in payment of premiums. It will be readily understood that some of the causes which I have mentioned have tended to increase the cost of assurance, and others to impair the sources from which profits formerly accrued.

The shareholders who provided the paid-up and additional guarantee capital for security to policy-holders when such a provision was necessary have in no way encroached upon the profits to policy-holders, but have much less in return for their cash investment than the average rate of interest earned by the Company on investments.

Your Directors have always endeavored to the best of their ability to select safe as well as profitable investments for the funds entrusted to their care and the securities held will bear the most rigid inspection.

Your Directors decided to erect a first-class office building on the very desirable site owned by the Company and situated on the north-west corner of James and Main Streets, to meet the Company's requirements. Competitive plans were obtained for a steel frame fireproof building of eight storeys. Tenders were received and a contract let for the construction of such a building, to be completed in August next. We are confident that the building will prove to be a satisfactory investment, affording a reasonable return in office rentals as well as desirable offices for the headquarters of the Company.

Lieut.-Col. Kerns seconded the motion, which was unanimously carried. The retiring Directors were re-elected, and at a subsequent meeting of the Directors Mr. David Dexter was re-elected President and Managing Director. Lieut.-Col. Kerns and Rev. Dr. Potts were re-elected Vice-Presidents.

**Grand Prize Competition**  
A FOUR-YEAR UNIVERSITY COURSE,  
A TRIP AROUND THE WORLD,  
OR \$1,000 IN GOLD.

A choice of which we offer to the individual securing the largest number of subscriptions during 1900 to

### The Busy Man's Magazine

In addition to these prizes there are many others. Every competitor can win. A cash commission will be given on every subscription taken, every one being paid for his own work.

THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE is unlike any other, its contents are a careful selection from the best that appears in the leading publications of the world. It is published by the proprietors of The Canadian Grocer, Hardware and Metal, Canadian Machinery, The Dry Goods Review and other successful papers—and who are Canada's leading publishers. Subscriptions are not hard to secure—a bank clerk in Ontario took 25 in one week by writing to his friends.

"THE BUSY MAN'S MAGAZINE is the best I have ever had the pleasure of reading." S. W. WYNN, Editor, Yorkton, Saskatchewan.  
Send postal for particulars of competition to our nearest office. DO IT NOW. It may be a glorious change in your career.

THE MACLEAN PUBLISHING CO., Limited, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg, or London, Eng.

### HOW HE WON THE CROSS.

Lord Robert's Account of His Narrow-est Escape.

An article of unusual interest recently appeared in the Pearson's Magazine, dealing with the most thrilling moments in the lives of famous people. In most cases the descriptions are by the heroes of the adventures themselves—a fact which considerably adds to their interest. Here is Lord Robert's account of his narrowest escape, which took place during the Indian Mutiny:—"I rode (he relates) a little to the left, with Younghusband's squadron. As we galloped along, he drew my attention with great pride to the admirable manner in which his men kept their dressing. On the line thundered, overtaking groups of the enemy, who every now and then turned, and fired into us before we could be cut down.

"The chase continued for nearly five miles, until daylight began to fail, and we appeared to have got to the end of the fugitives. Then the order was given to wheel to the right, and from up on the road. Before, however, this movement could be carried out, we overtook a batch of mutineers, who faced about and fired into the squadron at close quarters. I saw Younghusband fall, but I could not go to his assistance, as at that moment one of his troopers was in dire peril from a Sepoy, who was attacking him with his fixed bayonet, and had I not helped the man, and disposed of his opponent, he must have been killed.

"The next moment I descried in the distance two Sepoys making off with the standard, which I determined must be captured, so I rode after the rebels and overtook them, and while wrenching the staff out of the hands of one of them whom I cut down, the other put his musket close to my body and fired. Fortunately for me it missed fire, and I carried off the standard."

It was for these two acts that Earl Roberts was awarded the Victoria Cross.

### AMBUSHED THE RUSSIANS.

Story of the Cunning of the Baltic Revolutionists.

Of recent happenings in Russia's Baltic provinces a correspondent writes:—"Here is an instance of the Letts' daring and resource. One day a revolutionist dressed in the uniform of a policeman rode after sunset into a village where the dragoons were stationed, bringing news that at a village ten miles off the peasants had looted the police station and set the prisoners free and were preparing to attack a neighboring country seat. The officer at once gave orders to start, the disguised revolutionist offering to be their guide, but, instead of leading them to the village, he led them into a marsh, and suddenly disappeared from the eyes of the dragoons. Then, a few minutes later a murderous fire was opened on them from all sides. Hither and thither they rode, making frantic efforts to get at the unseen enemy, or find their way out of the marsh, and all the time one saddle after another was being emptied. A few only escaped to tell the tale of treachery."



THE CATCH OF THE SEASON.

Some people may not believe it, but it is a fact, nevertheless, that there are no millionaire poets.





# Working Boots.

Men come here, if you want good, solid, working boots.

We have some splendid lines to show you.

**Men's Crome Kip Lace Boots with heavy soles sewed and nailed. One of our best values \$2.50.**

**Men's Heavy Cowhide Blucher Cut Boots with extra heavy soles. Pegged, nailed and riveted, Price \$2.00.**

**Men's Heavy Cowhide Lace or Blucher Style. Boots with strong, solid soles at \$1.25 and \$1.50. Other styles at 90c, \$1.00 and \$1.10.**

THE **J. J. HAINES** SHOE HOUSES, Napanee, Belleville, and Trenton.

## THE BEST FLOUR. DAFOE'S NONESUCH DAFOE'S MANITOBA PATENT

By numerous tests by the best Bakers the above mentioned grades have been proven to be the best Flours in the market. When buying Flour ask for Dafeo's, and patronize your home mill, thereby producing Bran and Shorts that you can purchase cheaper than the product of the Western mills, which has to be transported thousands of miles at great expense, and usually, when it reaches you, of inferior quality.

The grocer complains if the farmer or the mechanic sends to Toronto or to outside points for an article he can get at the home store just as good, but he does not hesitate to buy Flour from mills hundreds of miles away, and sell you an inferior Flour for more money than you can purchase the home product for, every bag of which is guaranteed.

**CHOICE CORN MEAL and BUCK-WHEAT Flour** always on hand. **FEED GRINDING** a specialty, with the best feed mills known to the trade. A full stock of the best **ANTHRACITE COAL**. Also in the market for the purchase of all kinds of Grain.

Ask for prices at the big Mill before purchasing your Flour, Feed or Coal.

NAPANEE, 16th January, 1906.

## Wall Paper.

We have our stock all in now, and can say, we have never had so large, so varied, so artistic, so good a stock of Wall Paper, as we have this spring.

**We have New papers from 5c. to 75c. per roll.**

**Don't be led to believe ANYONE can compete with us.**

We have the stock on hand. We take back any unused paper.

### A Gift to Ladies.

To the first married lady, or young lady over eighteen years of age, who will fill in the words of which the capital letters running down the column on this page are the beginning, and mail or hand same to us, we will give a two dollar bottle of her favorite perfume.

Note.—Answers received before Tuesday, March 13th will not be considered and in the last issue of the Express for this month the correct reading will appear. Watch this issue and see if you are right. The Medical Hall.—Fred L. Hooper.

Tr — Ho —

The C. M. B. A. held a smoker in their Lodge rooms on Monday evening.

Buy all your bright tinware from **BOYLE & SON** they make the best.

**E. LOYST** sells flour, feed, bran, shorts, salt, coal oil and pressed hay, just a little cheaper than others.

**Mr. J. R. Dafeo's** big horse, which has been familiar to Napanee people for a number of years was taken with paralysis on Sunday, and a dose of strychnine put it out of business.

Ne — Pe —

Horse Clippers, best makes guaranteed to work or returnable, curry combs, horse brushes and cattle cords. **MADOLE & WILSON**

The County Commissioners will meet in the County Buildings on Tuesday April 3rd, for the purpose of considering the County roads problem, also for general business.

Ma — Ne — Ro —

### He Marked.

"This," said the enthusiastic young reporter, "is going to be one of the best stories the paper has had for a month. Now, mark my words."

Whereupon the editor seized his large club shaped blue pencil and so did.

### Griff.

Gilt to the man of character.

## IF YOU BUY HERE YOU ARE SAFE!

It's a great idea—when a merchant asks ten dollars for a suit — The buyer offers six and the merchant "Takes him up."

The question is what does "he" get? If the "He" means the merchant. He gets the man's six dollars and his suspicion for evermore. If the "He" is the man,

### HE GETS LEFT

in all probability by buying a \$5 suit for \$6. You will hear fully as much as your neighbor—and just as surely you'll pay just as little.

### One Price to All

and that the lowest, for reliable Men's and Boys' Clothing.

We are always pleased to show our Goods, knowing they will stand comparison.

**J. L. BOYES,**

### The Salvation Army Emigration.

Blank application forms for farmers who wish to apply to The Salvation Army for farm help may be had at this office.

### Camden East.

Rev. McTear, Rector of Bath will conduct Divine service and preach as follows, Sunday, March 25th, (D. V.)—Newburgh—St. John's church at 10.30 a. m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Camden East, St. Luke's church at 3 p. m., and Yarker—St. Anthony's church at 7 p. m. Collections at all the churches for the Divinity Students fund.

### Robbery at Newburgh.

A daring robbery took place at Newburgh on Monday night when Ryan's general store and postoffice was entered. The burglars knocked the combination off the safe and used nitro-glycerine to blow it open. The office was not seriously damaged and the burglars secured only about \$36.00. They left town on the B. Q. R. section men's handcar which was found at Napanee Tuesday morning.

### Caught in The Storm.

The degree teams of Argyll Lodge No. 212 journeyed to Odessa on Wednesday evening to confer degrees on members of Odessa Lodge. A very pleasant and profitable time was spent at Odessa and at 2 a. m. the teams started for home. On the way the heavy roads played out the horses and by borrowing a horse the party arrived within a couple of miles of Napanee, and from there they had to walk home, arriving in town at 8 a. m.]

### Lennox Boy Honored.

The Brooklyn, N. Y. Eagle, contains a lengthy account of a dinner given in honor of Dr. David F. Lucas, at the Montauk club in that city. Dr. Lucas has completed his twenty-fifth year in connection with the Brooklyn Central dispensary, during all of which time he was on the medical staff of the dispensary. There was a large attendance of representative medical men, and the spread was an elaborate one. Dr. Lucas is an old Camden boy, a graduate of Napanee high school, and brother of D. W. Lucas, Napanee, C. N. Lucas Selby, and J. B. Lucas, Moscow.

### Won the Suit.

The suit brought by Mr. J. S. Hulett against the Merchants Bank to have the his pendens placed against his property removed, was heard in Toronto

### Canadians are Proud

and rightly so, to have in their own Ontario such a large and up-to-date firm as the Dale Estate Florists, of Brampton. Their greenhouses which cover 14 acres and contain 600,000 sq. ft. of glass are the largest on the American continent. The Medical Hall has the agency for this enterprising estate for Napanee, and will be pleased to supply anything in the line of cut flowers or floral designs, such as wreaths, pillows, crosses etc. on the shortest notice. Leave us your order for Easter Lilies. —FRED L. HOOPER.

### Hall—Perry.

At her mother's residence, John street Napanee, on Wednesday afternoon, Miss Madeline Augusta Perry, eldest daughter of the late J. Rud Perry, and one of Napanee's most popular young ladies, was united in marriage to Mr. Edwin Barr Hall, Mining engineer, of Princeton, B.C. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Emsley in the presence of a few relatives and intimate friends of the contracting parties. The bridesmaid was Miss Pearl Perry, sister of the bride, while the groom was assisted by Mr. Chas. Templeton. The flower girl was little Miss Violet Perry.

The bride was given away by her uncle, Mr. Wm. Templeton. The bride's costume was of Dresden silk, with chiffon and lace trimmings with cream leghorn hat trimmed with roses and ribbon and carried a shower bouquet of white sweet peas. Miss Pearl Perry was gowned in a Dresden silk with lace and pink velvet trimmings and leghorn hat and carried a bouquet of pink carnations.

The bride's going away dress was a navy blue tailor-made costume, trimmed with black braid and persian velvet with blue sailor hat to match.

The happy couple left on the afternoon train for the west, stopping off at Toronto, Winnipeg, Calgary, and other points. The presents received by the bride were exceptionally numerous and beautiful.

### Canadian and American Coal Oil.

**MADOLE & WILSON.**

### Royal Hotel Block.

F. S. Scott's shop strictly up-to-date in every respect. A call solicited.

### Lennox And Addington Old Boy's Association.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, March 20th, a very enthusiastic meeting was held in Council Chamber, Napanee, for the purpose of forming a Lennox and Addington Old Boys' Association. The unanimous decision was that an association be formed, and a working committee was appointed to promote the interests of the association until the next regular general meeting which will be held in the Council Chamber, Thursday evening, March 29th at 7.30 p. m. At this second meeting it is desirous that every member of the committees, appointed by the various bodies throughout the counties make a special effort to be present, and any others who take a special interest in the matter will be welcomed.

Will every person, who reads this notice or who hears of it, make a list of all the persons, they know of, who formerly lived in these counties and who do not at present live here, give the present address of each and forward the list, either, to the Public School teacher of your section or to the Secretary of the association, F. C. Anderson Napanee, Ont.

The matter will be an advantage, not only to those who may wish to visit Napanee during the summer, but to all those who may wish to visit any part of the counties, as reduced rates may be obtained by all. The hearty co-operation of every resident of the Counties is depended upon.

### Sugar Making Supplies.

Boiling furnaces and pans, buckets, spoils etc.

**MADOLE & WILSON.**

**ERINSVILLE.**

Some one said of the Welsh in the eighteenth century every old woman was a genealogist. This is still true, for no race is truer to type, more retentive of national characteristics.—London Outlook.



## THE FIT

is after all the important thing. It will pay you to order your clothes from one who has a long established reputation for giving perfect satisfaction in this respect.

Napanee **JAMES Merchant**  
**WALTERS Tailor**

### Good Paint.

Ramsay's Paints (Unicorn Brand) will not crack, peel or scale, like other paints some of which are offered at lower prices and some higher. We recommend "Jamieson's Floor Enamel" for floor because it's much superior to paint, this stands scrubbing.  
Sole agency for Napanee.  
**WALLACE'S RED CROSS DRUG STORE!**

## PERSONALS

Miss Vera Shorey left on Monday for Watertown, where she will enter an hospital as a nurse-in-training.

Mr. Dennis Spratt accompanied by his father and mother, and two other members of the family left this week for Kamloops, B. C.

Mrs. Allan Gerow, Orillia, is visiting friends in town.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira B. Hudgins, Selby, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hulett on Monday.

Miss Freda Holmes left last week to visit her sister, Mrs. Fowler, Scranton, P. A.

Mrs. A. McNeill entertained a number of friends on St. Patrick's Day.

Mrs. F. L. Smith is confined to the house with an attack of pleuro-pneumonia.

Mrs. F. Girdwood was here this week removing their household effects to Renfrew, where Mr. Girdwood has a good position. Her mother, Mrs. Dr. Sprague, accompanied her.

Mr. John Hamley McDonald, was a caller at our office on Wednesday.

Mr. P. E. R. Miller, Switzerville, was a caller at our office on Tuesday.

Messrs. J. C. and Arthur Hardy left last week for Cornwall, Ont. where they expect to remain several weeks.

Mr. Albert Root was in Kingston on Monday.

Mr. Geo. Burch left last week for the South to assume his position as advance agent with Griswold's Co.

Mrs. J. Goodbury, Yarker, spent last week with friends in Deseronto.

Mr. D. McClew, of The Deseronto Tribune, left last week to take charge of the Alexandria Glengarian at Alexandria, Glengarry County.

Mr. E. Parrott, of Bond & Co., Odessa was a caller at our office on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dryden, Deseronto, were in town on Thursday.

Mr. Robert Mill has purchased Mr. D. Prayn's house.

### LAPUMS WEST.

The heaviest snowfall of the season arrived here on Monday and Tuesday, plenty for good sleighing.

Mr. and Miss Shannon of Glenburnie were visiting at Jas. Huff's and Mr. Love's on Monday.

Mrs. W. Lapum and son were visiting her sister, Mrs. Henzy, in Kingston on Saturday.

Mr. Wilbur Love had the misfortune to break his elbow recently while unloading a load of wood, he is doing nicely under the care of Dr. Oldham.

Walter Bush was visiting at his brother's near Camden East, last week.

Carbo Magnetic Razors are giving entire satisfaction, take one on trial free for a month.

### BOYLE & SON.

#### STRATHCONA.

While Mr. P. Bouyer was assisting in putting some new machinery in the paper Mill, one of the large rollers gave way and falling to the floor with a crash. Mr. Bouyer who was standing a little to one side went to jump out of the way just as he jumped the roller struck him on the hip and shoulder. Mr. Bouyer had a narrow escape from death. The roller weighing over one ton.

An occurrence happened one day last week by which Mr. John Milne might have lost his life. He was helping in tearing down the Cement Works and in some way the floor gave way and fell to a distance of twenty five feet. He had presence of mind for to grab a rod to which the machinery was attached and in this way he managed to free him self of being thrown to the ground. We hope that it will be a lesson to the other workers for to be more careful where they step while being engaged at such dangerous work.

Wm. Wilson is all moved into his new home at Strathcona.

Mrs. McCoy is spending the week visiting Mrs. M. Lott of Strathcona.

Mr. Wm. Cooper is busy getting up his summer supply of wood.

Mrs. Murphy is no better.

Mr. J. Lasher is visiting his brother Mr. Wm. Lasher of this place.

The farmers are taking the good of the sleighing and the merry sleigh bells can be heard once more.

Coughs, colds, hoarseness, and other throat ailments are quickly relieved by Cresolene tablets, ten cents per box. All druggists

### ENTERPRISE.

The services in the Methodist Church Sunday evening were the crowning success of a series of evangelistic meeting held during the past three weeks under the direction of the Rev. Mr. Scott, assisted by the pastor, Rev. Mr. Albin. Nearly thirty penitents went forward to the penitent bench and professed conversion. The spirit of evangelism was also manifest in a marked degree in the Sunday School over fifty boys and girls giving their hearts to Jesus. Mr. Scott goes on Tuesday to Centreville to start meetings there.

Mrs. Mellow's little daughter is recovering nicely from quite a severe attack of scarlet fever.

Miss Hattie Wagar who spent a couple of weeks in Kingston General Hospital undergoing an operation on her foot, returned to her home on Monday. She is able to around again.

Mr. Sid Huffman still continues very poorly.

Mr. Melbourne Low left on Friday for Edmonton.

Mr. Cephas Bell and Henry Scofield left Monday for Assiniboia.

Mr. S. Sid Wagar spent Thursday, and Miss Minnie Hamilton Saturday, in Napanee.

Mrs. William Clancy and Mrs. Cornelius Clancy called on Mrs. Sid Wagar on Monday.

Mr. Pat Murphy and Mr. Edmund Clancy were in Napanee Monday.

Mr. Henry Miligan has bought that fine brick house belonging to Mr. A. Davey. We expect they will be here to take possession soon.

A. S. KIMMERLY has a full stock Herbageum Oil Cake, Ground Flax Seed, International Stock Food and Bibby's Cream Equivalent for calves.

## Why Tea Quality Varies

YOU know how the quality of strawberries from the same patch will sometimes vary from one day to another.

One day sweet, compact, well ripened, well colored, richly flavored—next day it rains, is cloudy,—following picking is soggy, sour, green, coarsely-flavored, poor.

Tea, also, on account of its volatility of flavor, after picking and during the curing process is very susceptible to weather changes. A few hours of sunshine or bad weather after picking may make the difference between good and poor tea.

So that while one picking may be first class, the next from the same garden may be very poor.

I select only the pickings which come up to the Red Rose standards of richness and strength in Indian, and delicacy and fragrance in Ceylon teas, and thus that "rich, fruity flavor" of Red Rose Tea is produced and maintained.

# Red Rose Tea

is good Tea  
**T. H. Estabrooks**  
St. John, N.B., Toronto, Winnipeg

We have just received a nice line of Baby Carriages, Go-Carts and Carriages; also some beautiful Parlor Suites, which we intend selling at a very close margin. If you intend purchasing any of the above mentioned articles, please give us a call.

## The Gibbard Furniture Co.,

OF NAPANEE, - LIMITED

## We Are Always Wide Awake

### Our Stock of Goods is Complete

Mr. and Mrs. J. Dryden, Deseronto, were in town on Thursday.

Mr. Robert Mill has purchased Mr. D. Prayn's house.

Miss Minnie Caverhill, of Ottawa, is spending a few weeks with her friend Miss Pearl Perry.

Mr. Aubrey Gibson, son of Mrs. Alice Gibson, of Napanee, who went to Colorado Springs, for his health is very much improved. He has employment with the Cripple Creek Railway in their offices, and is doing fine.

Mr. C. M. Warner, of Napanee was in Toronto, last Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Henry, of Napanee went to Toronto, Tuesday for a few days.

Mr. Alf Wagar, formerly with the Robinson Co. left on Monday for Colorado Springs, where he hopes his health will be much improved.

Mrs. A. Alexander spent a few days last week at Morrisburg attending the funeral of her mother, Mrs. Helmer.

Mr. A. Emberley, South Fredericksburgh, left on Tuesday for Balmoral, Man.

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. McCarten left on Tuesday for Kamloops, B. C.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sayers and daughter left on Tuesday for Ponoka, Alberta.

Mr. Chas. Cleall of the Merchants' Bank staff has joined the Merchants' Bank staff at Windsor. Mr. Barker, Ingersoll, taking his position here.

Mr. R. Hawkins, Hinch, was a caller at our office on Friday, last.

Mr. C. M. Warner, of Napanee, went to Toronto, Thursday.

#### BIRTHS.

ROCKWELL—At Chicago, on Tuesday March 20th 1906, to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Rockwell, a son.

#### MARRIAGES.

HALL—PERRY—At Napanee, on Wednesday, March 21st, 1906, Miss Madeline Augusta Perry of Napanee, to Mr. Edwin Burr Hall, of Princeton, B. C.

#### DEATH.

HERRINGTON—At Richmond, on Thursday, March 15th, 1906, Emma Jane Leggett, beloved wife of Reuben Herrington, aged 52 years, 7 days.

EDWARDS—At Napanee, on Thursday, March 22nd, 1906, Martha Jane Way, relict of the late Edward Edwards, aged 62 years.

"Herpicide" guaranteed to cure Dandruff, stops hair falling, and prevents baldness, 10 cents an application, at

THE PLAZA BARBER SHOP  
A. WILLIS.

#### WILTON

J. B. Sanderson purchased three fine wolf skins at Flint last week.

Ira Davison shot a large lynx, weighing twenty-five pounds, in Guy Simons swamp.

Alfred Babcock has moved from Sharpton into the house vacated last fall, by his son.

A number of Englishmen, in some cases with their families, have settled in our neighborhood this spring.

Miss McCammon, Kingston, is visiting her niece, Mrs. R. K. Owens.

Mrs. Bernard Mills has received the sad news of the death of her only brother, Thomas Tisdale, in Fredericton, N. B. Deceased spent a year ago last summer with Mrs. Mills. Much sympathy is felt for her in her bereavement.

The special meetings, which have been conducted with much success for five weeks in the Methodist church, closed last Tuesday.

The hour for service in the Presbyterian church has been changed to 7.30 for the spring and summer months.

#### CASTORIA.

Bears the Signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher* The Kind You Have Always Bought

A. S. KIMMERLY has a full stock Herbageum Oil Cake, Ground Flax Seed, International Stock Food and Bibby's Cream Equivalent for calves, Clover and Timothy Seed, bought and sold. Full stock all kinds field and garden seeds, bran, shorts, cracked corn, corn meal, rock salt. Our prices on flour below all others.

#### DENBIGH.

Mr. Paul Stein has returned from a business trip to Napanee, Tamworth, and Tweed and made use of the occasion to visit old friends at Cloyne, Northbrook, Roblin and Forest Mills on his way.

Mrs. G. Adam who went to Philadelphia some weeks ago to attend the funeral of a very intimate friend, was taken sick there herself and could not return home when intended. She has just arrived home but is very weak yet from the effects of her illness and the fatigue of the journey.

Miss Ida John, of Napanee who, was called home during the last illness of her late brother Edward and remained a few weeks with her parents, has returned to Town to resume her former position.

Mr. Geo. Fox has left Denbigh to move with his family to the Northwest. Although he offered his of 400 acres at a very low price he failed to make a sale.

Mr. Willet Haines who sold his 190 acre farm to Mr. Geo. W. Penneck has finished moving his effect from the estate and prefers living on a rented farm near town to being a Land owner in the backwoods.

The Northwest moving fever seems to spread, as quite a number of our best citizens mostly young men are effected by it and are making preparations to remove permanently there in the near future.

Most of our young men who were away working in distant lumber camps during the winter have just returned home but hardly any of them intend to remain very long as Denbigh is too quiet and unprogressive for them.

Miss Louise Fritsch late of Kingston, has also returned home and intends to remain during the summer to assist her mother and brother.

## Women Angrily Aroused ALL OVER THE DOMINION.

Information from various Provinces of Canada points to the fact that many women have been deceived and unscrupulous manufacturers to imitate the popular DIAMOND DYES.

Our Canadian women, thoroughly aroused, after loss of time, money and valuable materials through the use of muddy, blotchy and weak dyes have directly laid the blame for their losses on the retail merchants who sold them the deceptive dyes.

This action of indignant women has caused many of our retail and wholesale dealers to pack up and return to the manufacturers responsible, their worthless and dangerous dyes.

MORAL:—When ladies decide to do home dyeing work, it pays to use the celebrated and popular DIAMOND DYES, which have been the home friends of the ladies for over 25 years. When buying, see that each package handed to you bears the words DIAMOND PACKAGE DYES. Users of DIAMOND DYES soon become experts in the fascinating work of home coloring, and find that a ten cent package will renew the life of any faded and dingy suit, dress, skirt, blouse, jacket, cape or husband's or son's coat, vest or trousers. Allow no dealer to offer you the something he calls "JUST AS GOOD." No other dyes equal the DIAMOND DYES.

Send your name and address to Wells & Richardson Co., Limited, Montreal, P.Q., and you will receive free of cost new Dye Book, Card of Dyed Cloth Samples and Booklet in verse, entitled "The Longjohn's Trip to the Klondike."

#### Sore Throat and Coughs

A simple, effective and safe remedy for all throat irritations is found in

#### Cresolene Antiseptic Tablets

They combine the germicidal value of Cresolene with the soothing properties of slippery elm and licorice.  
10c. All Druggists

## is Complete

### Our Stock of Dress Goods

Are unequalled, in quality, style and price

### Our Stock of Boots and Shoes

Call and Be Convinced

## N. WARTELSKY,

Cheap Cash Store, Colebrook, Ont.

### GREAT REMOVAL SALE.

#### Boots & Shoes.

We are moving to Neilson-Robinson's old stand, opposite Royal Hotel, and will conduct a Great Removal Sale, commencing,

### SATURDAY MARCH 10

BIG REDUCTIONS in all lines for a short time. Come to us for Bargains and the best.

### FRED CURRY,

Proprietor.

J. C. Hawley, Manager.

Shoes, Truiks, Valises.



To Manitoba  
Alberta and  
Saskatchewan

#### SPECIAL TRAINS FOR SETTLERS

With live stock and effects, from Toronto at 9.00 p.m.

EVERY TUESDAY DURING

#### MARCH AND APRIL

COLONIST CARS ATTACHED

NO EXTRA CHARGE

Settlers travelling without live stock should use 1.45 p.m. train from Toronto daily.

#### TOURIST CARS

on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays. Cost of sleeping berths as follows:—

Winnipeg - \$1.00 Regina - \$2.00  
Moose Jaw - 5.00 Calgary - 6.00

"Settlers' Guide" and "Western Canada" booklets of practical use and interest to settlers, with rates and full information, free upon application to nearest Canadian Pacific Agent, or write to C. B. Foster, D. P. A., C. P. R., Toronto.

Have You  
Renewed  
Your  
Subscription?



DR. C. H. WARTMAN  
DENTIST.

It will be impossible for me to continue the out of town visits, but if our friends at Yarker and Tamworth will do me the favor of coming to my office in Napanee, I will do my best to please them. All work guaranteed first class.

W. G. WILSON,  
BARRISTER,

Solicitor, Notary Public, Conveyancer, Etc.  
P. O. Box 620. Telephone No. 83.  
OFFICE—North Side Dundas Street,  
Napanee, Ont.

DEROCHE & DEROCHE.

H. M. Deroche, K. C., C. C. A.  
H. M. P. Deroche, B. A.  
Barristers Etc.

#### MONEY TO LOAN

Mr. H. M. P. Deroche will be in Tamworth every Wednesday.

R. A. LEONARD, M.D., C.P.S.  
Physician Surgeon, etc.

Late House Surgeon of the Kingston General Hospital,  
Office—North side of Dundas Street, between West and Robert Streets, Napanee. 5-17

T. B. GERMAN,  
Barrister and Solicitor,

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